



# NAVY

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REGULAR

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES

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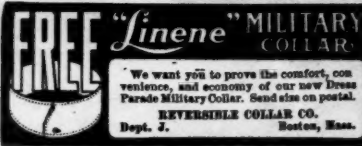
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## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list was published in our last issue on pages 1494 and 1523.

## THE NAVY.

Corrected up to July 28. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.  
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles G. Badger, Commander-in-Chief.  
Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher selected to relieve Rear Admiral Badger.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. James H. Glenon. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

### First Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.  
ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Roy C. Smith. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Charles F. Plunkett. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Frank H. Clark. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.  
LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert F. Niblack. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.  
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Turpin. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coonts. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Clarence S. Williams. Sailed July 26 from Portland, Maine, for Halifax, Nova Scotia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.  
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Edward Simpson. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. John J. Knapp. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At Vera Cruz, Mexico.

### Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.  
BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

### Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.  
Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
MAYRANT (destroyer). Ensign Josiah O. Hoffman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Manix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

### Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels, Commander.  
Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

### Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.  
Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Halsey Powell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

### Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.  
CASSIN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CUMMINGS (destroyer) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

### Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.  
BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Earl P. Jessop. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

### Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.  
PANTHER (tender). 2(b). Lieut. Louis P. Davis. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.  
FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Reuben B. Coffey. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. Cruising with Naval Militia. Send mail to Boston, Mass.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Aquilla G. Dibrell. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

### Second Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King, Commander.  
Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I.

TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At Newport, R.I.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Newport, R.I.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. At Newport, R.I.

RE (destroyer). Ensign Frank T. Leighton. At Newport, R.I.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At Newport, R.I.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At Newport, R.I.

### Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.  
First Division.  
Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign Freeland A. Daubin. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

### Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this division, except D-1, to Newport, R.I.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At Newport, R.I.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Augustine H. Gray. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At Newport, R.I.

D-3 (submarine). Ensign Edgar A. Logan. At Newport, R.I.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At Newport, R.I.

E-2 (submarine). Lieut. Dallas C. Laizure. At Newport, R.I.

### Third Division.

Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.  
OZARK (tender). Lieut. Lee P. Warren. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Newport, R.I. Send mail to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Elwin P. Cutts. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

K-2 (submarine). Ensign Radford Moses. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

### Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John V. Klemann. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas D. Parker. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Christian Crone. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

ONARIO (tender). Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Galveston, Texas. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Robert Rohange. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. John P. Judge. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

SONOMA (tender). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

YANKEE (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

### SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.  
NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. William A. Moffett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Lucius A. Bostwick. Sailed July 25 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke Mc-

(Continued on page 1553.)



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## HEALTH STATISTICS OF VERA CRUZ.

That the sick report among the United States troops ashore at Vera Cruz is less than in the various garrisons in the home land seems a matter for congratulation to the correspondent at that Mexican port of the New York Medical Journal. Writing under date of June 24, he says that the sick report was then about two per cent., and for the marines a little over that figure. In the latter days of April when the military took control of the city the streets were full of vultures, black-headed carrion crows. They were so tame, so used to patrolling the streets in their scavenging pursuits, that they minded little the pedestrians. At night they occupied every available roost on the framework of the new market building. The flies claimed the food in the market, the vultures claimed the food in the streets. The Mexican bothered about neither as long as they did not molest him. All this is now changed. The markets have been screened from the flies, and the vultures have been driven from the streets. The measures adopted to prevent the spread of disease by flies are, first, sanitary measures in camp and in the city to prevent breeding of flies; second, fly traps placed outside of kitchen and mess tents; third, mess tents and kitchens screened with wire gauze; fourth, flies accidentally gaining entrance to mess tents and kitchens exterminated by swatters and fly paper; fifth, patients suffering from diseases communicated by flies are cared for in wards made flyproof by wire gauze. Coincident with the diminution in the number of flies has fallen the number of cases of dysentery. Of the sixteen cases admitted to Field Hospital No. 3 thirteen cases were bacillary and three of the amebic variety. Of thirty cases at the Brigade Hospital four were amebic and the rest bacillary. The only death from disease in the Army at Vera Cruz was in the case of a young soldier of rather poor physique who exhibited symptoms not unlike those of Asiatic cholera, in connection with the attack of dysentery. The anti-dysenteric serum has not proved satisfactory. With the rainy season advanced about one month the malaria, as was expected, showed a gradual increase. The rainy season continues till October.

The record for rainfall for the last four years shows the average number of rainy days as eighty-seven and the average annual fall 49.96 inches. July and September are usually very wet. January, February and March are so dry that no record is made of the precipitation. The measures in effect to control malaria are the anti-mosquito draining or oiling of all stagnant water. Prophylactic doses of quinine are administered to all troops serving ashore, six grains daily. Any cases of malaria occurring among the troops are promptly transferred to the hospital, where they are cared for until plasmodia are no longer to be found in the blood. When the patient is returned for duty his case is still kept under observation by his regimental surgeon, who administers fifteen grains of liquid quinine twice a week for a period of two months in benign cases, and throughout the remainder of his service in Vera Cruz if necessary. The health department, under the administration of the Medical Department of the Army, is making excellent progress. Already 45,000 persons have been vaccinated against smallpox by Mexican physicians, working under the direction of the Health Department of Vera Cruz. On June 24 there were only three cases of smallpox in the pesthouse of the city. A large amount of work is being done in the division of sanitation. Four hundred Mexican and Chinese laborers are working in this division, and in six weeks' time over twenty-five

miles of ditches for the drainage of stagnant water in and around Vera Cruz had been dug. Not only is this work giving ample returns in maintaining the health of the troops already there, but in the event of larger bodies arriving the benefits from this labor would be great.

The Mexican Herald of Vera Cruz is not one of the journals that join the chorus of commendation over the settlement of the Mexican problem proposed by the Niagara Falls peace conference. The impression that the Mexican people will have of the adjudication of the difficulties will be that the fall of the Huerta government was brought about by foreign intervention rather than by the sole power of Mexican arms as expressed in the military forces under Villa and Carranza. Those who understand the Mexican character appreciate the value of impressing the mind of the natives with the existence of a strong governing hand for the sake of averting future uprising. However the matter appears to be settled just now, there can be little doubt that the Mexicans will believe that the collapse of Huerta was due to the meddling of foreigners, either the United States alone or the South American republics, or all combined. This belief cannot be expected to conduce to a general respect for the governing authority of the immediate future, whatever it may be. No nation should be counted on to fall in love with a government foisted upon it by means which savor of outside interference, as in the case of the Niagara Falls conference. It would be better, perhaps, in the long run if the forces under Villa should continue their march to Mexico City and there close the last chapter in this revolution, if for no other reason than to assure the Mexicans of the triumph of a Mexican general and of the supremacy of purely Mexican ideas and ideals in the administration of the affairs of the republic. As the matter now stands, there will always be the taint of foreign "boosting" which any government established by Villa or Carranza will have to live down, and which may easily be magnified into a legitimately patriotic movement for a change in the new government and the substitution for it of something that will be entirely dissociated from any admixture of foreign presumption or hypocritical assumption of superiority. There is much food for thought in the following observations of the Mexican Herald of July 16: "The whole Mexican problem, at least, is transferred to the shoulders of the Constitutionalists and of Washington. That the American authorities will be responsible for the delivery of the Mexican government to the northern forces at this time there can, of course, be no question. It will be claimed again that warfare has been averted. We still must question the real wisdom of such an act in the circumstances."

When the acclamations that have greeted the doings of the A, B, C peace negotiators shall have faded into silence, then it may become known to the American people that the real power that brought about the collapse of Huerta was the du Pont de Nemours Company, the powder manufacturers of the U.S. Government, which when the crisis came in the Mexican affairs necessitating the American occupancy of Vera Cruz canceled its contracts with Huerta and refused to send him any more powder. In speaking the other day of this action by the company Secretary Daniels spoke highly of the patriotic spirit it showed, in view of the fact that the powder makers were under no restraint from the Washington Government. Much was heard, during the critical period, of the "war trust," the munition manufacturers, who were flooding Mexico with powder that might be used against the soldiers of the United States. Just how this canard, which could not fail to have the high approval of certain "peace" enthusiasts, fitted into the facts may be judged from this plain statement of what happened. It was on his ability to obtain smokeless powder from the American side that Huerta counted for his ultimate success. Simultaneously with his defiance of the United States he telegraphed large orders to the United States for powder. When the American marines and bluejackets took Vera Cruz the du Pont Company sent its vice-president to Washington to see Secretary Daniels. The latter assured the powder official that the United States would not attempt to stop shipments into Mexico, but he expressed the hope that the powder would stay at home. The du Pont representative then gave the assurance that not one pound of powder would go into Mexico while any danger remained that it might be used against American troops. All the Mexican orders were immediately cancelled, regardless of the large financial loss.

The Havana Post in its issue of July 22 says that before the United States removes a single soldier or marine from Vera Cruz there should be negotiated with Mexico a permanent treaty involving all the terms of the Platt amendment which Cuba has made a part of her constitution. If we are not going to take over Mexico entirely or divide it up into several small republics as probably we should do, then we ought to insist on a Platt amendment, not only for Mexico, but for all those other countries which are in a semi-constant state of turmoil. If this is done, then these countries will realize that to be free they will have to be good." It is further maintained that instead of this amendment being in any way a depreciation of Cuban independence it is, on the contrary, the best possible assurance of in-

dependence. There is no reason for the Cubans to suspect that the amendment is a cloak for the absorption of Cuba by the United States. As the Washington Post has well said, the Platt amendment exerts a tremendous moral force in Cuba. It stays the hand of the revolutionist and stands as a stone wall against extravagance. It prevents intrigue with outside nations. It is a perpetual warning to the Cubans that the price of their independence is self-control and watchfulness over their expenditures. As the Cubans gain experience in self-government, the amendment becomes more and more a moral influence and less and less a whip. The chief points of the Platt amendment are that the government of Cuba will never enter into any treaty tending to impair the independence of Cuba, nor assume any public debt for which the revenues are not adequate to meet, that the United States may intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, and that Cuba will maintain a government adequate for the protection of life, liberty and property.

Unless Congress continues in session until the latter part of October none of the bills restoring naval officers who were retired by the plucking board will be passed at this session. Even if Congress should continue in session until near November the prospects are not very bright for the passage of these bills. The bills for the relief of Admiral Potts and Captain Rust have been favorably reported by the Senate and House Committees. An attempt was made to secure the passage of the bill to restore Admiral Potts, but it was held up, and it was evident that it will provoke considerable discussion before it will pass the Senate. So many Senators are opposed to the bill that they will probably be able to hold it up for the remainder of the session. In all probability the House Committee will report the bill for the relief of Captains Gibbons, Hill and Kellogg this session if a quorum can be secured before adjournment. All these bills will be reported favorably from the sub-committee, but, owing to the absence of a number of members who are engaged in their campaign for renomination and re-election, it is doubtful whether a quorum of the committee can be secured. Even if the bills were reported by the House Naval Committee, the legislative program of the House is so full that the bills will not come up at this session. With the convening of Congress in the next session the entire personnel question will be taken up by the House Naval Committee. The bills for relief of officers who have been retired by the plucking board will serve to emphasize the importance of some new personnel laws. These bills will make naval personnel legislation a live topic, and the prospect was never so good of securing some general legislation along this line.

Our comment in our issue of June 6, page 1276, on the recently expressed views of Capt. J. C. McArthur, 10th U.S. Inf., now stationed in the Canal Zone, relative to the necessity of our troops familiarizing themselves with the principles of jungle warfare, on account of the plans for letting the Zone relapse into a jungle wilderness in order to add to the defensive character of the terrain, has been so widely copied that we have thought it worth while to write Captain McArthur to ascertain just what the extent of "jungle-izing" of the Zone he had in mind when he made his instructive observations on the methods of tropical warfare. In a letter from Capt. E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, under date of July 17, Captain McArthur replies as follows: "Your inquiry is at hand, and in reply would state that the entire Zone, with the exception of a fringe of necessary settlements along the canal, is being depopulated as rapidly as possible. In fact, leaving out the two cities of Panama and Colon, the population of the Zone right now consists almost exclusively of employees. There have never been any roads excepting those that were built for canal purposes, and the hinterland of the Zone has been reached by more or less obscure trails. Even these are already impassable, and by the end of the present rainy season they will be quite so. All this is following out a deliberate plan and should make the paramount importance of training the mobile garrison in jungle warfare very evident."

It is interesting to note that Mrs. Frances Hawks Cameron Burnett, wife of Lieut. Charles Burnett, U.S. A., was remembered in the will of Her late Majesty the Empress Dowager of Japan with a very rare and beautiful personal possession of Her Majesty's—a gold and ivory fan which was used on several memorable occasions of Her Majesty's reign, the most significant being that it was used on the occasion of her first meeting with the foreign envoys of other nations after the opening of the port of Japan more than forty years ago. That Her Majesty's personal sentiment should designate this particular form of remembrance to Mrs. Burnett holds a very beautiful significance which crowns Mrs. Burnett's labor of love like a benediction.

Many years ago the late Col. G. N. Whistler, U.S.A., referred to a certain officer as being the only man he knew of who could "strut sitting down." Someone has recently made use of the same expression, crediting it to one Peter Meldrin, of the Georgia bar, who is reported as saying to William Travers Jerome: "Well, suh, that is a man in whom our state takes great pride. He is Judge —, suh, the only man in Georgia who can strut sitting down." This is clearly an infringement upon Colonel Whistler's patent.



## TORPEDO DEFENSE DRILL.

Lieut. S. W. Utley, of the Michigan Naval Militia, has written for the Marine Review an interesting article on "Ten Weeks with the Battleship Fleet," in the course of which he says: "Torpedo defense drill is extremely interesting, taking place at night which is the only time that torpedo destroyers would be able to attack a battleship. The target is conical in shape, only nine feet across the base resembling the wedge shaped bow of a torpedo destroyer coming head on and is about two miles away. As the ship goes onto the range, every light is turned off, absolute darkness prevailing. At a certain point the searchlights are turned on and endeavor to hunt out and pick up the target, holding it illuminated while the 5-inch battery opens fire. The shells from these guns are fitted with flaming torches which burn as they go through the air, lighting their path and enabling the spotters to follow their course. After running for three or four minutes, the ship is again darkened for a period, relighted, targets picked up again and fire resumed. It is easy to see that under such conditions accurate shooting is not easy and good scores at night practice are the exception rather than the rule. It also makes one think that unless a fleet is well protected with a heavy screen of destroyers (in which our Navy is woefully deficient), the enemy's boats have a pretty fair show of getting in close enough to launch their deadly torpedoes under cover of darkness."

"One of the most instructive practices of all is the torpedo run. These engines of destruction are launched from tubes fitted in the sides of the battleships at right angles to the keel, compressed air being used to drive the torpedo from the ship. After one is once launched, it is beyond the control of those who have sent it forth and must depend entirely upon its own motive power and directing force. The former is supplied by two screws revolving in opposite direction, driven by air engines whose power consists of air under the pressure of 2,250 pounds per square inch, which is carried in the main body of the torpedo. A horizontal rudder operated by a pressure diaphragm keeps the torpedo traveling at any desired distance under the surface of the water. A vertical rudder operated by a gyroscope keeps it running in the direction determined upon before it is fired."

"The minimum effective range is about two miles and the speed twenty-eight knots per hour. After the torpedo leaves the ship, the bubbles formed by the escaping air often enable one to follow its course and when the opposing ship is firing at your own, you can oftentimes pick up these bubbles nearly a mile away and watch the course of the torpedo as it comes toward you. After the air is exhausted, the torpedoes rise to the surface like a great fish and the fleet stops, lowers boats and searches until they have been secured and returned to the ships."

## SURGERY IN TURKO-BALKAN WAR.

Dr. A. K. Yoosuff, of Worcester, Mass., had the instructive experience of attending wounded soldiers in the Turko-Balkan war as a surgeon at Constantinople in a large hospital of the Red Crescent. In an address before the Worcester District Medical Society he summed up the results of his observations. He said many visitors at the hospital expressed surprise at the rapid recovery of the soldiers wounded by bullets at the battles of Kirk-Kilissé and Lulé-Burgas at the beginning of the war. They had been shot through different parts of the body, but as the bullets did not penetrate vital organs or vessels no grave symptoms developed and nature was able to repair the damage without the aid of a surgeon. He gave a table of the total losses of certain big wars, but the figures lose much of their value through the lack of information as to which army they refer to. In the Turko-Balkan war the majority of the wounds, nearly eighty per cent. of the wounds, were due to shrapnel, and with a few exceptions were aseptic before reaching the hospital. The Turks were protected from shrapnel injury to the head in many instances by their thick turbans. It was stated by some of the surgeons who had kept records that sixty-six per cent. of the wounded in the Turkish-Balkan war had returned to the front. From three to nine per cent. of the wounded succumbed. In the Worcester doctor's hospital in Constantinople the death rate was never over three per cent. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 the death rate was one to every 5.98 men wounded. In Manchuria the percentage for the Russians was one to 4.9 and for the Japanese one to three per cent. death, the latter being the Balkan rate. The general mortality rates according to the parts of the body affected were as follows: Head and neck, 59 per cent.; trunk, 55 per cent.; upper extremities, 5 per cent.; lower extremities, 5.5 per cent. In the Kirk-Kilissé conflict the mortality, according to anatomical divisions, was in this ratio: Upper and lower extremities, 80 per cent.; head, 15; thorax, 10; abdomen, 9.

The mortality secondary to wounds was considerably less in the Balkan war compared with previous wars. At his hospital Dr. Yoosuff had not a single death from sepsis due to operation. Multiple wounds were frequent. A Japanese surgeon, Dr. Hugo, found a soldier on a Manchurian battlefield with 200 bullet holes in his body. The Worcester doctor saw many men with six and ten shots and one man had sixty bayonet wounds, a fact he considers not at all surprising in view of the modern arms. Wounds of the head were many because of the modern method of combat. In olden times battles were fought in open fields, but to-day fighting is mostly done in trenches and behind defenses. Consequently the head and arms are exposed more than the rest of the body. Even when lying down the bullets flying around and above frequently hit the body. Operations on soldiers shot in the head afford a very interesting and fascinating part of surgery. The difference between modern treatment of gunshot wounds and the older treatment is due to antiseptic methods, the courage to interfere and the use of drainage. Formerly the balls lodging in the brain were allowed to remain unless they were superficial. Modern brain surgery has changed all this. Antisepsis of the brain is the only thing. Wharton has shown by an analysis of 316 cases of foreign bodies lodged in the brain, even in the pre-antiseptic days, that of 106 in which removal was effected thirty-two per cent. ended fatally, whereas in 210 cases in which the balls were not removed 122, or 58.1 per cent., were followed by death.

In the war of 1870 the following percentages were obtained in the investigation of the sources of wounds:

Wounded by artillery, French 25 per cent., Germans 9; wounded by rifles and explosives, French 70, Germans 90; wounded otherwise than by firearms, French 3, Germans 1. In the Japanese army under General Oku statistics were compiled by Hildebrandt of 21,800 wounded soldiers with these results: Wounded by artillery, Japanese 8 per cent., Russian wounded by shrapnel 13; wounded by rifles and explosives, Japanese 85, Russian 85; wounded otherwise than by firearms, Japanese 7, Russian 0.5. Going into a comparison of the French shells used by the Bulgarians and the German employed by the Turks, the Worcester doctor said the French shells weighed over seven kilograms, contained 290 balls, each weighing twelve grams. The initial speed was 295 meters, and the radius while in action at a distance of 3,500 meters was 170 meters. The German shrapnel weighed over six kilos, contained 300 balls, each weighing ten grams, and had an initial speed of 465 meters, with a radius of 127 meters. At 3,500 meters a shrapnel passing through the body often rests in the tissues. It is estimated that fully fifty per cent. remain in the body. Though shrapnel balls are light compared with cannon projectiles, their effect on marching soldiers is disheartening. On the lips of every Turkish soldier were the words, "Bulgarian shrapnel."

On account of the unreadiness of the Turkish government for war, the lack of sanitary appliances and equipment caused the wounded great misery and wretchedness. Wounded soldiers arrived at Constantinople within four or five days from Kirk-Kilissé without dressings and even without first-aid bandages. As to the character of the Turkish soldier, the Worcester doctor says: "The Turkish soldier is sober, sound, not excitable, with simple habits, temperate, exempt from the dangers of leisure and the pleasures of civilized life. He commits himself into the hand of destiny. It is surprising to see Turkish soldiers go under anesthesia without agitation or fear, enduring terrible pain without a murmur or complaint during the whole period of his sickness. He is happy and smiling, often singing sweetly. His power of recuperation is wonderful. I have seen many soldiers fatally shot, some of them suffering from acute peritonitis, but so hungry as to eat bread before arriving." The hospitals were in good condition, especially the Red Crescent ones, which, although only two years old, served magnificently.

The following are some of the conclusions of Dr. Yoosuff from his republished lecture in the columns of the New York Medical Journal: Both in theory and practice, surgery in war is similar to emergency practice in ordinary life; the fate of the wounded depends more or less on the men applying the first aid; a surgeon must not attempt to disinfect a wound on the battlefield; in emergency, operations must be performed in the field hospitals; no probing for bullets must be made on the battlefield; tourniquets, for hemorrhage, must be applied for not more than four to six hours, as there is danger of gangrene; the X-ray is the most valuable diagnostic agent in war.

## INSECTS AS DISEASE CARRIERS.

That the presence of the anopheline mosquito is not necessarily attended with malaria is the claim of Major Roger Brooke, Med. Corps, U.S.A., made in the Military Surgeon. Notwithstanding the almost universal presence of mosquitoes in tropical countries, certain areas have been found to be free from malaria despite the existence of the insect supposed to convey that fever. Major Brooke reports that the island of Cebu, in the Philippines, is free from malaria although the anopheline mosquito has been found in Cebu and it is surrounded by the zones in which malaria is epidemic. He says it has been reported by Ludlow that there are no malarial mosquitoes in Cebu; but Brooke personally has found specimens of the genus *Myzomyia*. This variety of mosquito has been found to harbor the malarial parasite in certain stages of its development, but it has been found not to transmit malaria because it is believed that the development of the parasite is never complete. Brooke refers to the suggestion of Manson that there are some places free from malaria and yet surrounded by epidemic zones, as in the case of Cebu, because in that particular area food conditions for the mosquito may exist which are inimical to the growth of parasites in their bodies.

Dr. C. S. Braddock, Jr., of New York, as the result of personal observations in Cuba and Hayti and in Siam, French Indo-China, Siamese Malaya, Federated Malay States and along the eastern Burmese frontier and in Ceylon and Egypt, advises in the New York Medical Journal the use everywhere in the tropics as far as possible of mosquito curtains, as they are absolutely necessary for comfort and health. He says that if you obey the laws of the jungle you can travel with comparative security in any jungle in the world. Sleep as high from the ground as possible, drink distilled or boiled water, use mosquito curtains, give prophylactic doses of quinin, and always cut away the jungle as far as possible in the camping place. Dr. Braddock lays much stress on cutting the jungle back, because just in proportion as the jungle is cut away and the sun let in around mines, canals and railroads, cities and towns, so will the malarial rate decrease. Then if the mosquitoes are also destroyed and the people sleep as high from the ground as possible and have a good supply of rain or distilled water for drinking purposes, or artesian well water, with good sanitation, wonderful results can be accomplished.

That the sanitary officers of the Canal Zone are determined to leave nothing to chance in the matter of mosquito control is shown by the formulation of a project for the permanent lining of about 19,000 feet of ditching in or about Gatun, 3,365 feet at Paraiso, 8,000 feet at Pedro Miguel, and 10,470 feet at Corozal. If the plans are approved by the executive the work will be begun at once. Also the banks of that part of Miraflores Lake adjacent to Pedro Miguel are being cut at an angle in the hope that a depth of water and an amount of wave action sufficient to prevent mosquito breeding may be obtained, and much labor and material at present expended on treatment of the lake with oil and larvicide thus be saved. In the month of April last the death rate, 6.78 per thousand, among the employees was the lowest since the Americans took charge, although the disease rate, 5.52, was slightly higher than that of April, 1912. The small amount of water that ran into Gatun Lake during the last dry season, from January to April, was less than in any other similar period in the last twenty-two years and enabled the severest tests to be given to the Lake. Although the inrun was only sixty-one per cent. of the normal rainy season collection, the lake was maintained at its proper

elevation throughout that period. The dry season afforded the first opportunity engineers had to determine the amount of evaporation from the surface of the lake at its full depth. The figures showed that there was still sufficient water at the end of the dry season to have kept the lake level at seventy-nine feet above the sea level, which would have given thirty-nine feet of water in Culebra Cut, or about ten feet more than the draft of the biggest battleship. At the end of the present rainy season Gatun Lake will be eighty-seven feet above sea level. This assurance of an ample water supply to meet all possible contingencies, including the heavy drafts for power purposes, affords great satisfaction to Panama Canal engineers, especially in view of doubts expressed in foreign countries as to the successful operation of the canal in the dry season.

In this day when so much appears in the press about the danger of contamination and disease spreading from the common fly one cannot but be astonished to learn of the derisive reception accorded to the order recently promulgated in the Aldershot command of the British army directing that all ranks take special precautions and preventive measures against the breeding places of flies. This order, says the United Service Gazette of London, has been the subject of ridicule in some quarters and the standing jest of the barrack room in that station. This attitude of the British soldier is all the more surprising in view of the fact that sanitation, especially military sanitation, owes much to the labors of British military medical officers in proving the danger of infection through insects. The mosquito theory of the transmission of certain diseases has been generally credited to a British surgeon, and it would naturally be supposed that the relation of one insect to another is so close in the matter of annoyance that the soldiers would recognize the kinship of the fly to the mosquito in spreading disease, although in ways radically different. The proper sanitation of the camps of the U.S. Army in Texas and in Vera Cruz have been closely connected with the control of the fly situation, and the striking results in a much lower sick rate in our Army ought to be a sufficient lesson to soldiers of other lands in the value of insect extermination. The combined influence on typhoid fever of preventive inoculation and the destruction of flies has been too marked in the U.S. Army to need any justification, and it would be wholly regrettable if a silly prejudice should defeat the purpose of any fly-controlling movement within the British army. The position of the Aldershot soldiery might be understood if the men were raw recruits or militia strange to the necessity of obedience in the smallest details, for we recall with what hilarity some U.S. Volunteers in 1898 received the order of the regimental surgeon to wear abdominal flannel bandages to prevent taking cold in cool nights after hot days and torrential rains. This order the Regulars received in the spirit of the true soldier, and by following the advice escaped many of the ills that came to the Volunteers. The self-sufficiency of the British soldier, so lamentably displayed on the field of Braddock's defeat and elsewhere, appears to still survive in the breast of the Red Coats.

## COST OF ARMY RECRUITING.

Spokane, Wash., July 20, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There has been a great deal said about the cost of the present Army recruiting system, and there are a few officers who advocate a change in order to lessen the cost to the Government of obtaining desirable recruits. In your last issue you editorially commented on a so-called "novel recruiting system." It was indeed novel.

Not caring to go into the merits, or rather the demerits, of that system, or into the advantages of the present system, I desire to offer figures to show the cost of obtaining applicants in this district, which cost includes all outlay that the Government suffers until the applicants are enlisted and thereby pass from the status of applicants to that of soldiers.

In your editorial it is implied that it cost the Government \$150 on an average to obtain applicants and to enlist them. In this district I have had eight men nearly all the time, two sergeants, one corporal and five privates. I contract for and obtain excellent board and lodgings for the men and applicants, probably pay as much as any station in the United States. When the inspector general was here last January he calculated every item that was a proper charge against applicants, and the cost at that time was under \$11 per applicant; this included every cost until the applicant arrived at the depot.

The cost for the last fiscal year for applicants in this district, with an auxiliary station 260 miles from main station, including every item of expense that can be placed against the applicants, as board, lodgings, transportation, telegrams, the difference between the Government ration and the contract price for the men of the party, mileage to the recruiting officer, difference between retired and active pay, rent of office building, stationery, in fact, every cost, however trivial, that could be considered an expense is included in this estimate, and then the cost to the Government is only \$22.45 per applicant until he is enlisted at the depot.

For an outlay of \$150 each I believe every applicant from the Pacific coast could be enlisted at Fort Slocum, N.Y. This amount, \$22.45, corresponds to the amount of money received for recruiting for this district, and must therefore be correct.

J. M. KELSO, JR., 1st Lieut., U.S.A., retired, R.O.

The latest accomplishment in photography is in connection with submarine work. The experiments were made at the Bermudas, where clear water and the natural light reflected by the white coral bottom make conditions favorable. Photographs taken at a depth of eighty feet are clear and sharp, and open up endless avenues in science and natural history. The special diving apparatus, cameras and submarine electric lights more than satisfied the hopes of their inventors. For the present 100 feet is about the limit of working possibilities, but having accomplished this, there is promise that cameras can be made to work at depths far below the limit of any living operator. If so, it will be some ingenious machine, almost humanlike in its operations, which is to bring from the depths a vision of what takes place in those vast regions of utter darkness and profound stillness. Of course, for such work artificial light is imperative. It seems an impossibility—and is to-day—to attempt to photograph at depths of one or two miles, and yet what has been accomplished in the past month was deemed equally unattainable a few years ago.



## A FOREIGN VIEW OF OUR ARMY.

"The Army of the United States" is the subject of an unusually intelligent and correct statement of facts concerning our Military Establishment by Sydney Brooks, the writer on American topics for the London Times, which appears in a London magazine, "The Nineteenth Century and After," and is republished in the Living Age of July 25. Mr. Brooks is altogether certain that we are confronting a military problem in the Mexican situation of a formidable character. "One cannot foresee precisely how or when intervention on a big scale will take place," he says. "One can only be sure that in spite of all attempts at mediation, of President Wilson's sincere but awkward efforts to save the Mexicans from themselves, and of a general distaste among American people for the undertaking that lies ahead of them, intervention in the long run will prove the sole alternative to an indefinite state of anarchy."

In the event of war we shall need "120,000 men for the initial series of movements, and the organization behind it of another force as large, if not larger, to make good the inevitable wastage and to carry on the work. A small Regular Army serving as the nucleus for a much larger war force of citizen soldiers, is however, part of the traditional policy of the United States in matters of military organization, and there is not the least reason for thinking it will fail to answer such demands as may be made upon it in Mexico."

To show how small a factor our Army is in the life of Americans Mr. Brooks tells us that it gives him almost a shock to reflect that during some years of residence in the United States he has hardly ever set eyes on an American Regular, and many millions of Americans after a lifetime in the country could probably say the same. Numbering less than one in a thousand of the population, our Army "is swallowed up, lost sight of, and forgotten." "It is distributed on a system that removes it far from the main avenues of trade and travel. The average citizen, the average visitor, has hardly a chance of coming in contact with it, scattered as it is in some fifty posts over twenty-four different States and territories."

Mr. Brooks, after explaining how "so extraordinary a grouping came into existence," says: "Since the Spanish War and the military awakening of the United States, and especially since the institution in 1903 of a General Staff to work out the national military problem as a whole, more than one Secretary of War has striven to cut down these multitudinous non-tactical units and import some cohesion and rationality into the distribution of the Army. But political influences, the frenzied outcries of the threatened localities, an utter absence of any knowledge of the principles of military organization in Congress, and until recently, it must be added, the backwardness of the Army itself in realizing its own shortcomings, have hitherto blocked all efforts at reform."

"Well over \$100,000,000 has been sunk in these egregious establishments, and the sums squandered on them are, of course, used as a practical argument against their abandonment, while the necessity of finding quarters for the troops returned from the Philippines and Hawaii has urged the authorities to fresh and larger outlays. It is not easy to conceive how money could be more effectively wasted."

"Another drawback to this method of distribution is its expense. Nearly all the Army posts are situated, as though some military maniac had set to and made them a compendium of all possible defects, at vast distances from the centers of population, manufacture and cheap supplies. A further objection to the present system of grandiose military parks is that their care and administration absorb an abnormal percentage of the time of both officers and men. 'Property,' says one of the few American publicists who devote any attention to military matters, 'takes precedence over proficiency in the United States Army, and the field officers are compelled to pay more attention to buildings than to troops.'"

It has been calculated that the original cost of the American establishment has been over twice as high, and the annual charge for maintenance over four times as high as it need have been. Mr. Brooks says "the judgment of the late Chief of Staff, Gen. Leonard Wood, the ablest soldier and the most competent brain in the American Army, is to the same effect."

As an illustration of the influences that keep alive our system of antiquated posts Mr. Brooks states that since one of the Senators from Wyoming became chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs nearly \$4,000,000 has been spent in five years on the post of Fort Russell, Wyo., that had cost only \$940,000 in the previous thirty-nine years, and had "lost whatever strategic or tactical value it had ever possessed, and ought to have been demolished a generation ago."

Our Army's want of tactical organization and its lack of any provision for reserves are next dwelt upon. "It is a curious system, if only because it involves an increasing investment of money in a man whose military efficiency is progressively on the decrease. But it has far greater disadvantages than that. The American Army is maintained in times of peace with a full complement of officers—many of whom are engaged on 'detached duty,' away from and out of touch with the troops they would be expected to lead in war—but with less than half its proper quota of enlisted men."

Reckoning that our Army suffers from various causes an annual loss of from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent., Mr. Brooks argues that this "means that the American Army, as at present constituted and administered, while it attracts, fails on the whole to hold the average American." This is ascribed to the monotony of garrison life since the abolition of the canteen, "the futile round of non-military duties, and pay inadequate when compared with the standard of wages in civil life."

"There exists in time of peace an extraordinary popular indifference to the Army," says Mr. Brooks, "and the blindest ignorance of its real condition and needs. The Army is far too much a thing alien to and apart from the life of the nation, and anyone who enters it steps completely outside the normal round of American interests, this I take to be unhappily beyond dispute."

"The inherent weakness of the American Army to-day, as of the French army before and at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, is its organization on a territorial and not a tactical basis. That is a gnawing and palpable defect that the most civilian-minded inquirer is struck with at once. Professional experts find much else to criticize—the faulty proportion of the various arms of the Service, the jealousy and friction between them and the jostling for political favors, the woeful lack of correspondence between the Regular forces and

the state Militia, and manifold points of equipment, promotion and supply."

"But there is another and more reassuring side of the medal. As is usually the case in English-speaking countries, the individuals are better than the system. The personnel of the American Army is excellent. West Point continues to turn out soldier graduates who are technically qualified for all branches of the Service, who are keen and thoroughly equipped officers, with alert, working minds, seasoned physique and the foundations of a strong and manly character. \* \* \* A more finished, all round and scientific product than, I should judge, any military academy in the world can display. That in many cases the removal of the pressure and the unnatural conditions of life at the Army posts induce a deterioration is only what one would expect; but, taken as a whole, the officers of the American Army are a corps of whom any country would be proud and who only need the chance that a common sense organization would give them to show their worth. I cordially subscribe to the dictum of the Washington correspondent of the Times that 'much that is cleanest and best in American life is to be found scattered through the Army posts of the country.' The men, too, are worthy of their officers."

"The initiative and self-reliance and general handiness that exist so abundantly in the United States make an unsurpassable basis for soldiering. The true tragedy of the situation is, indeed, that with such officers and with such admirable material for them to work upon and with such a wealth of individual efficiency, an unsound and vitiating system should produce in the aggregate such disastrously inadequate results."

"But things are on the mend. The Spanish War did for the United States what the struggle with the Boers did for us—it covered an obsolete, deeply rutted military organization with disgrace. We have modernized ours since then and rebuilt it on a far surer foundation; the Americans, against almost overwhelming odds, are beginning to do the same with theirs. Two men especially will always be associated with the Herculean enterprise of furnishing the United States with what it has never yet had—an up-to-date Army prepared for war. Mr. Elihu Root, who more than any American of our day has the real stuff of statesmanship in him, began the task by creating, so far as Congress would permit him, a General Staff along European lines. The result has been that for the first time in American history the line and staff of the Army are now in sympathetic co-operation and the best military brains in the country have been given an opportunity of devoting themselves to the study of the larger problems of military policy and organization. There followed almost immediately the institution of service schools and war colleges which have proved of incalculable value in initiating the ablest officers in the theory and practice of modern warfare."

"From these two reforms there has gradually emerged a consensus of expert opinion as to the fundamental defects of the American military system and the remedies that should be applied. But what, more than anything else, has brought life and meaning and fertility to the revolution set on foot by Mr. Root has been the great good fortune that in 1910 sent Gen. Leonard Wood to Washington as Chief of the Staff. General Wood is by all odds the greatest soldier-administrator that America has produced since the Civil War. His career has been a varied and astonishing romance. Before the war with Spain he was no more than an Army surgeon. \* \* \* In 1910 he became Chief of the Staff, and when intervention in Mexico can no longer be postponed it is he who will lead the American Army. Such rapidity of promotion brought down upon him for a long while a scandalous and unmeasured storm of calumny and intrigue. But he silenced all detractors and dispelled all jealousies by the superb competence with which he rose to the duties and opportunities of each new appointment."

"He is a man built on very big and wholesome lines. A massive, disentangling, comprehensive mind that finds its way by instinct to the essentials of whatever problem is engaging it, and that one cannot even imagine being jolted or confused out of its ordered lucidity; a statesman with an administrator's grasp of detail; an administrator with a statesman's grasp of principles; an effortless and untiring worker and student who always seems at the top of his form and adequate to every emergency, and who has brought his pertinent and understanding intelligence to bear on an extraordinary variety of military and governmental problems; the sort of man who in any company would be looked to for the final word, and whose directness and utter intolerance of flaccidity and pretense, whose humor and self-control and quiet air of authority mark the born leader—General Wood has long seemed to me one of the foremost men on either side of the Atlantic."

"I cannot do more than summarize the effects of his accession to the post of Chief of the Staff. He has done more than any other man to reveal the Army to itself, to drive its imperfections home, and to educate the War Department, Congress and the nation in the ways and means of reform. There is to-day a steadily growing interest among publicists and legislators and the people at large in Army matters. The ignorance as to the true state of the Regular forces and as to the problems of military organization still deserves his adjective of 'appalling'; but it is not so appalling as it was. Congress is still both meddlesome and muddle-headed, but here, too, there are some faint signs that light is dawning. The suspicion that all is not well with the Army system grows a little wider, a little deeper, a little more supported by first-hand judgment with every year that passes. \* \* \* Long and arduous years of agitation will have to be gone through before it can hope for legislative enactment. But the principles that it embodies are finding every day a wider acceptance, and it is not impossible that the forthcoming Mexican War, like the Spanish War of sixteen years ago, may give the necessary impetus to the growing and many-sided movement in favor of reform."

## KIND WORDS FOR COLONEL TREAT.

Col. Charles G. Treat, who by orders of the War Department relinquishes command of the 3d Field Artillery, July 31, 1914, to go on General Staff duty, has received the following letter expressing kindly sentiments from members of his old command:

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 20, 1914.

Col. Charles G. Treat,  
Dear Colonel: Under Cir. 77, War Dept., 1909, we are forbidden to give you any material token of the esteem and appreciation felt for you by the enlisted men of the regiment. But there is nothing to prevent us from expressing in writing what a high place you have won in the hearts of the enlisted men of the regiment by the unflinching interest you have

shown in everything pertaining to their welfare, both as post and regimental commander. Your constant kindness and keen sense of justice has been something to which every man has instinctively turned when in trouble; and there is yet to be found one unjustly treated whose case failed to receive your prompt and earnest attention.

When you leave the regiment to take up higher duties and larger responsibilities, may we hope that the good wishes of grateful enlisted men will follow and help you in that wider sphere of activity.

The hearts of all true minded enlisted men of your command will throb their spirit of kind feeling upon your departure. We all wish you a pleasant and successful future.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM D. MUSSELMAN,

Sergt. Major, 3d Field Art.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 20, 1914.

Sergt. Major W. D. Musselman, 3d Field Art.  
Dear Sergeant: Please express to the men of the regiment my very great appreciation of the kindly sentiment expressed through you. I have had a regiment of real men, and my service with it has been but a pleasure and satisfaction. I know no regiment in the Service stands higher in personnel or efficiency and this is due in the main to the men in the ranks. Very sincerely,

CHARLES G. TREAT, Col., 3d Field Art.

## GEN. ANSON MILLS AND SENATOR THOMAS.

In the course of the exercises of his duties as International Boundary Commissioner, Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., has had the misfortune to antagonize certain private interests, represented by a Dr. Boyd. The "doctor" appears to have carried the story of his grief to Senator Thomas, of Colorado, who in a two days' speech made a savage attack upon General Mills. To this General Mills replied in a letter addressed to Senator Root and published in the Congressional Record of July 18 in which he says, in part:

Senator Thomas attacks the entire course of the United States Government for the last quarter of a century with respect to an important question of public policy—the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande—but because of the manner and terms in which he questions the motives and impeaches the integrity of those officers of the Government who participated in the policy which the Senator deems to have been mistaken, which means practically all officers of the Government who have had anything to do with the matter in question. A Secretary of State and an Attorney General by name, other Cabinet officers, Senators, Congressmen, and Presidents by necessary implication, Republicans and Democrats, the living and the dead, alike are condemned. The exceptions prove the rule. The late Secretary of War, Mr. Lamont, escapes with his character at the expense of his 'intelligence' (Record, p. 5995) or his attention to business; and the Reclamation Bureau, while conceding 'integrity of purpose,' should, in the opinion of the Senator, 'be dismantled and its officials put into a lunatic asylum.' (Record, p. 6004.)

Such being the Senator's opinion of the officers of the Government, their works naturally fare no better at his hands. The treaty of 1906 between the United States and Mexico for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande, negotiated while you, Senator, were Secretary of State of the United States, and signed by you as the plenipotentiary of our Government and duly ratified by the President by and with the advice and consent of the United States Senate, is termed a 'disgraceful treaty' (Record, p. 6002) 'whose history is a scandal and a shame' (Record, p. 6004); 'conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity' (Record, p. 599); 'a huge speculative enterprise conceived by greed and fostered by governmental agencies' (Record, p. 6001); and, finally, 'the consummation of a sordid, shameful, and successful intrigue, conducted in the interests of private parties impelled by greed and gain.' (Record, p. 5984.)

For this treaty so characterized, as well as for practically everything else which has happened in connection with the distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande for the past quarter of a century, I am held primarily responsible by Senator Thomas. I am singled out for attack before all others, and held up for public obliquity by repeated and direct accusation and indirect suggestion, as one who as an Army officer and American commissioner upon the International Boundary Commission, has prostituted his public trust for purposes of private gain. The Senator has used my name in his speech on the floor of the Senate no less than fifty-two times (including references to 'this man Mills,' etc.). He has charged that the motive behind a draft treaty which he says I drew 'can not be reconciled with any honest or honorable purpose' (Record, p. 5988); and finally, he threatens me with an investigation in which I must 'either vindicate the integrity of his [my] conduct, or receive the indignation but merited condemnation of honest men everywhere.' (Record, p. 6004.)

Senator Thomas's speech was delivered on the responsibility of his oath as a United States Senator, representing the great state of Colorado. By wise and necessary constitutional provision he may not be questioned for anything he has said therein 'in any other place.' And yet this speech does great wrong to many honorable men, some of whom are no longer living. In particular it does me wrong. And as I, too, may not be among the living (I am in my eightieth year) when the investigation of which Senator Thomas speaks comes to pass in its 'proper season' (Record, p. 6004)—if it ever does—I respectfully request you, Senator, to present this communication to the Senate, and to ask the Senate of the United States, in fairness to me, to afford me the only redress which appears to be possible, pending the proposed investigation, by publishing this communication in the Congressional Record upon me may have opportunity to read my reply. I address myself in this to you, Senator Root, first, because I am proud to have served under you when you were Secretary of State, and to have come to know something of your desire to do justice to all men; and secondly, because as Secretary of State you had personal and official knowledge of many of the matters dealt with in Senator Thomas's speech.

In the Senate on July 20 Senator Thomas reiterated the statements made in his former speech, admitting that his information was, in part, derived from Dr. Boyd, of whose Rio Grande Dam and Irrigation Company he says:

It was a legitimate enterprise, which had commanded a large investment of capital from Great Britain. It had the sanction of the Government, the support of the people of New Mexico, and the decisions of the courts all behind it; yet it was swept aside by a Government suit based upon the wholly gratuitous assertion that its construction interfered with the navigation of the stream, an assertion made worse than absurd by the fact that the Government is building its dam at the same place and on a more extensive scale. If the Government does not reimburse the unfortunate investors in this enterprise, it can not escape just and merited criticism.

Mr. Thomas says, however, that he availed himself of "almost every known avenue of information" and adheres to his previous statements. Speaking of the treaty with Mexico in controversy Senator Thomas says:

Mr. President, the effect of that treaty upon the people of my state and those of the state of New Mexico has been to deprive them of the use of the waters of the Rio Grande and its tributaries, which are absolutely essential to the development and population of that great section of the country. This great property right has been by alleged process of law confiscated to the end that the Government of the United States may supply the people of Mexico with 60,000 acre-feet of water every year and at the expense, too, of the Reclamation Service, from which fund \$10,000,000 have been and will be taken to construct the reservoir system, which is the fountain source of this perpetual drain. I felt that the people of my state and the people of the United States should be placed in possession of all the facts leading up to the



consummation of that treaty and of those as well which have resulted in their deprivation of the water to which they are entitled by virtue of their constitution and under the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

#### IMPORTANT CHANGES IN GUARD MANUAL.

We have published a general statement of the changes made in the Manual of Guard Duty, now known as the "Manual of Interior Guard Duty." Following is a statement of these changes more in detail:

Use of watchmen enjoined (Para. 8, 221 and 14).  
Guard by organization at posts of three or more companies (Para. 9 and 11).

Number of consecutive days for which an organization furnishes the guard optional with C.O. subject to privates having five nights in bed.

Special prisoner guard (Para. 300 to 304 and 14).  
Prisoners confined for minor offenses and not in need of forcible restraint to work under charge of unarmed overseers (Para. 247, 6 and 14).

Police officer instead of prison officer to be in charge of working parties of prisoners (Para. 300 to 304).

Of changes in details of the system the most important are as follows:

Officer of the day not required in small guards (Par. 16).  
Officer of the day inspects when necessary and once after midnight unless otherwise directed (Par. 30).

Reports of commander of guard made to conform to reports in forming a company (Par. 50).

Salutes by guards made to conform to principles of Para. 760 and 761, Infantry Drill Regulations (Para. 53 and 54).  
Reports of sergeant of the guard made to conform to reports in forming a company (Par. 93).

Not obligatory on commander of the guard to make a formal inspection of each relief before being posted (Para. 86, 156, 157 old manual, and Para. 56, 114, 115 revision).

Mounted sentinel permitted to dismount occasionally and walk his horse (Par. 164).

Saluting by sentinels (Para. 176, 177, 184, 185).  
Sentinel at post of guard does not turn out the guard as a compliment for armed parties except in time of war (Par. 199).

Sentinels not required to memorize list of persons entitled to the compliment (Par. 226).

Formal guard mounting and informal guard mounting prescribed (Para. 347 to 359).

First sergeants not required to attend guard mounting (Para. 350 and 358).

Of changes in detail and arrangement of matter the following are the most important:

The title "Manual of Interior Guard Duty" has been substituted for "Manual of Guard Duty" as being a more accurate title.

An introduction has been placed at the beginning, and in it an attempt has been made to give in a few words the relations which different kinds of guards bear to each other. This part has been made to conform to the use of military police contemplated in the new Field Service Regulations just issued.

A classification of interior guards into main guard and special guards is made in Par. 6 with a view to simplicity of description and reference.

Details of rosters (Para. 11 and 12) placed in appendices A and B.

Such Army regulations as are injunctions to the commanding officer with regard to post administration rather than to guard duty, and which do not directly concern the guard have been omitted.

The orders for privates of the guard have been entirely rearranged in what is considered a more logical manner, and with a view to assisting the soldier to a readier comprehension of his duties. The general orders have been changed in wording, without change in meaning, by substituting simple Anglo-Saxon words for words of Latin derivation which have proved difficult for men of little education to understand. Matter which is in explanation and amplification of these general orders and which was rather indiscriminately arranged in the old manual has been arranged under the heading, "Regulations relating to the general orders for sentinels" (Para. 157 to 208). The general order is quoted and after it are given all regulations which explain or amplify it. The only special orders, those for the sentinel at the post of the guard, are placed under the heading, "Special orders for sentinels at the post of the guard" (Para. 199 to 208). The remaining matter, formerly under the head of "Orders for Sentinels" and "Miscellaneous," and which does not directly pertain to any of the general orders of a sentinel, has been grouped under the heading, "General rules concerning guard duty" (Para. 231 to 237).

The subjects of stable and stables and park guards have been rearranged and condensed under the heading of stable guards without change in the manner in which the duty shall be performed (Para. 308 to 336).

The description of the ceremony of relieving the old guard is placed under a separate heading (Para. 360 to 367).

#### VACANCIES AT NAVAL ACADEMY.

The following is the list of vacancies for midshipmen, including those now existing and those which will be caused by graduation of the class of 1915, for which nominations may be made by Senators and Representatives between June 1, 1914, and March 4, 1915.

In the tabulation below, vacancies now existing are indicated by number only, while the vacancies to be created by graduation in 1915 are indicated by addition of letter g to numeral.

##### APPOINTMENTS BY SENATORS.

State, Senator and vacancies:

Alabama—White, 1.	New Hampshire—Hollis, 1.
Alabama—Bankhead, 1g.	New Hampshire—Gallinger, 1g.
Arizona—Smith, 1.	
Arkansas—Robinson, 1 and 1g.	New Jersey—Martine, 2g.
Arkansas—Clarke, 1 and 1g.	New Jersey—Hughes, 1g.
California—Perkins, 1g.	New York—Root, 1g.
California—Works, 1 and 1g.	New York—O'Gorman, 2g.
Connecticut—Brandegée, 1g.	North Dakota—Gronna, 1 and 1g.
Florida—Fletcher, 1g.	
Georgia—West, 1g.	North Dakota—McCumber, 1g.
Idaho—Borah, 1g.	Ohio—Burton, 1g.
Illinois—Lewis, 1g.	Ohio—Pomerene, 1g.
Indiana—Kern, 1g.	Oklahoma—Owen, 2.
Iowa—Cummins, 1g.	Oklahoma—Gore, 1g.
Kansas—Thompson, 1.	Oregon—Chamberlain, 1.
Kansas—Bristow, 1.	Pennsylvania—Oliver, 1.
Kentucky—Camden, 1.	Pennsylvania—Penrose, 1g.
Louisiana—Thornton, 1.	Rhode Island—Colt, 1g.
Maine—Burleigh, 1g.	South Carolina—Tillman, 1.
Maryland—Smith, 1 and 1g.	South Carolina—Smith, 1g.
Massachusetts—Weeks, 2g.	South Dakota—Sterling, 1.
Michigan—Smith, 1g.	Texas—Culbertson, 1.
Michigan—Townsend, 1.	Texas—Sheppard, 1 and 1g.
Minnesota—Nelson, 1g.	Utah—Smoot, 1.
Mississippi—Williams, 1.	Utah—Sutherland, 1g.
Missouri—Reed, 1 and 1g.	Vermont—Page, 1.
Montana—Myers, 1g.	Virginia—Swanson, 1g.
Nebraska—Hitchcock, 1 and 1g.	Virginia—Martin, 1g.
Nevada—Pittman, 2g.	Washington—Poindexter, 1g.
Nevada—Newlands, 1g.	West Virginia—Chilton, 1g.
	Wyoming—Warren, 1g.

##### APPOINTMENTS BY REPRESENTATIVES.

State, Congressional Districts and vacancies:

Alabama—2d Congressional District, 1; 3d, 2; 5th, 1g; 7th, 1; 9th, 1g.
Alaska—At large (Hon. James Wickersham), 1g.
Arizona—At large (Hon. C. Hayden), 1.
Arkansas—1st Congressional District, 1; 2d, 2; 3d, 1; 5th, 1g; 6th, 1; 7th, 1.

California—5th Congressional District, 1g; 6th, 1g; 9th, 1 and 1g.
Colorado—2d Congressional District, 1g.
Connecticut—1st Congressional District, 1g; 2d, 2g; 4th, 1g; 5th, 2g.
Delaware—At large (Hon. F. Brockson), 1 and 1g.
Florida—1st Congressional District, 1; 3d, 1.
Georgia—1st Congressional District, 1g; 2d, 1g; 4th, 1; 5th, 1g; 8th, 2g; 9th, 1; 10th, 1g; 11th, 2; 12th, 1.
Idaho—At large (Hon. B. L. French), 1g.
Illinois—2d Congressional District, 1g; 3d, 1; 4th, 1g; 10th, 1g; 11th, 1g; 14th, 1; 15th, 2; 17th, 1g; 18th, 1g; 19th, 1g; 20th, 1; 22d, 1; 24th, 1; 25th, 1.
Indiana—2d Congressional District, 1g; 3d, 1; 4th, 1; 5th, 1; 6th, 1; 7th, 1; 8th, 1; 11th, 1; 12th, 1g.
Iowa—2d Congressional District, 1g; 3d, 1g; 6th, 1; 7th, 1 and 1g; 8th, 2; 10th, 1 and 1g; 11th, 1.
Kansas—2d Congressional District, 1g; 3d, 1; 4th, 1 and 1g; 5th, 2g; 8th, 1.
Kentucky—1st Congressional District, 2; 2d, 1; 3d, 1; 4th, 2; 6th, 1; 7th, 1; 8th, 1g; 9th, 2.
Louisiana—1st Congressional District, 1; 7th, 2; 8th, 1.
Maine—2d Congressional District, 1g.
Maryland—1st Congressional District, 1; 5th, 1g; 6th, 2g.
Massachusetts—1st Congressional District, 1g; 3d, 1g; 4th, 1g; 8th, 1g; 10th, 2.
Michigan—2d Congressional District, 1g; 6th, 1g; 7th, 1g; 8th, 1g; 11th, 1g; at large (Hon. P. H. Kelly), 1.
Minnesota—2d Congressional District, 1; 3d, 1g; 5th, 1g; 6th, 1; 7th, 1 and 1g; 9th, 1g.
Mississippi—1st Congressional District, 1; 2d, 1; 3d, 1; 6th, 1; 7th, 1.
Missouri—2d Congressional District, 1g; 4th, 1g; 7th, 1g; 15th, 1 and 1g; 16th, 1g.
Montana—At large (Hon. T. Stout), 1.
Nebraska—1st Congressional District, 1; 3d, 2; 4th, 1g; 6th, 1g.
Nevada—At large (Hon. E. Roberts), 1g.
New Hampshire—2d Congressional District, 1g.
New Jersey—1st Congressional District, 1g; 3d, 1g; 4th, 1g; 7th, 2; 9th, 1g; 12th, 1g.
New York—3d Congressional District, 1g; 7th, 1; 9th, 1g; 12th, 1g; 16th, 1g; 17th, 1g; 19th, 1g; 20th, 1; 23d, 2g; 27th, 1g; 28th, 1; 30th, 2g; 33d, 1g; 35th, 1g; 36th, 1g; 38th, 1g; 43d, 1g.
North Carolina—2d Congressional District, 1g; 4th, 1g; 5th, 1g; 7th, 1; 8th, 1g.
North Dakota—3d Congressional District, 1.
Ohio—2d Congressional District, 2g; 3d, 1g; 5th, 1g; 7th, 1g; 9th, 1g; 11th, 1g; 14th, 1; 15th, 1; 16th, 1g; 17th, 1; 18th, 1; 19th, 1 and 1g; 20th, 1g; 21st, 1g.
Oklahoma—1st Congressional District, 1; 4th, 1; 5th, 2; at large (Hon. W. H. Murray), 2; at large (Hon. J. B. Thompson), 2.
Oregon—2d Congressional District, 1; 3d, 1g.
Pennsylvania—1st Congressional District, 1g; 3d, 2g; 8th, 1g; 10th, 2g; 11th, 1g; 12th, 1g; 15th, 1g; 16th, 1g; 17th, 1 and 1g; 19th, 1g; 23d, 1; 27th, 1g.
South Carolina—1st Congressional District, 1; 2d, 1g; 3d, 1; 4th, 1; 7th, 1.
South Dakota—1st Congressional District, 1; 2d, 2; 3d, 1.
Tennessee—1st Congressional District, 1g; 3d, 1; 4th, 2; 5th, 1; 6th, 1g; 8th, 1; 9th, 2; 10th, 2.
Texas—2d Congressional District, 1 and 1g; 4th, 1; 5th, 1g; 6th, 2; 7th, 1; 14th, 1g; 15th, 1.
Utah—At large (Hon. J. Howell), 1g; at large (Hon. J. Johnson), 1.
Virginia—1st Congressional District, 1; 3d, 1g.
Washington—1st Congressional District, 1; 2d, 1; 3d, 1g.
West Virginia—1st Congressional District, 1g; 2d, 1g.
Wisconsin—3d Congressional District, 2; 4th, 1; 5th, 1g; 6th, 1; 7th, 1; 10th, 2.
Wyoming—At large (Hon. F. W. Mondell), 1.

#### STUDENTS' CAMP, PACIFIC GROVE, CAL.

The students' military instruction camp at Pacific Grove, Cal., established June 26 to continue until July 31, has been a very busy place. The students, under the direction of officers of the Army and assisted by different units of the U.S. Army, have received a most valuable and varied course of instruction in the many details of military life.

The officers on duty were the following:

Capt. Wilson B. Burt, 20th Inf., camp commander.  
Major Frank A. Grant, Q.M. Corps, quartermaster.  
Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, 26th Inf., in charge of rifle practice.

Capt. George T. Connolly, Q.M. Corps, in charge of cooks and bakers.

First Lieut. Walter O. Boswell, 21st Inf., commanding student company.

First Lieut. C. R. Bennett, Inf., adjutant.

First Lieut. E. E. McCammon, 3d Inf., on duty with student company.

Second Lieut. H. C. Fooks, 16th Inf., assistant to quartermaster.

The following were the troops on duty at the camp:

Company I, 21st Infantry (from Vancouver Barracks, Wash.)—Capt. Walter C. Sweeney, 1st Lieut. Walter O. Boswell and 2d Lieut. Francis B. Mallon.

Troop B, 1st Cavalry (from Presidio of Monterey, Cal.)—Capt. Samuel R. Cleaves, 1st Lieut. Henry C. Pratt and 2d Lieut. Herbert H. White.

Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Company No. 2 (from Presidio of Monterey, Cal.)—Major Christopher C. Collins, Capt. Lucius L. Hopwood, 1st Lieut. Johnson F. Hammond, 1st Lieut. Stephen H. Smith and 1st Lieut. Edward T. B. Weidner.

Company F, 2d Battalion Engineers (from Vancouver Barracks, Wash.)—Capt. R. C. Moore, 1st Lieut. C. J. Taylor, 1st Lieut. G. Van B. Wilkes, 1st Lieut. P. B. Fleming and 1st Lieut. Elliot Caziare, 16th Inf.

60th Company, Coast Artillery (from Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.)—1st Lieut. H. Dunwoody.

Detachment from School for Bakers and Cooks (from Presidio of Monterey, Cal.)—Capt. George F. Connolly, Q.M. Corps.

With the arrival of the students camp was made, and after the issue of equipment the students were given talks by Major Collins on personal hygiene, by Captain Burt on camp routine and list of calls, and by Colonel Noble on the object of the camp.

The program of instruction, which was presided over by the different officers assigned to the camp, the work being divided among them, included the following:

School of soldier, etc.; nomenclature of rifle and equipment; demonstration Cavalry; school of soldier and squad; making roll and fitting equipment; Cavalry instruction; rifle practice; first aid instruction; demonstration pack train; school squad, close order; extended order; talk, organization; company drill; making roll and pitching tents, and camp sanitation.

Drill, close order, calisthenics; talk on patrols; tactical walk; demonstration (field hospital); extended order, tent pitching; riding; map reading; packing; talk on outposts; sections; demonstration ambulance company, and inspection of arms, equipment and tents.

Talk on security; signal demonstration; cooking and baking; Artillery; Engineers; sketching; trenches; signaling; talk on our military policy; talk on present scheme of organization; talk on combat; Engineer demonstration.

Exercise; maneuver; demonstration of Cavalry drill;

obstacles; talk on co-operation of line in sanitation; Artillery; Cavalry instruction; talk on military history, and maneuver, demonstration of demolition by Engineers. Practice marches, advance guard action and shelter tent camp; combat and attack; rear guard delaying action; presentation of prizes; returning of property, and dispersal to homes.

#### FOR COMMODORE VEEDER'S RESTORATION.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred H.R. 7848, a bill to restore Commodore T. E. De Witt Veeder to the active list of the U.S. Navy, report said bill to the House with a recommendation that the same do pass. The committee in their report say: "From the facts developed we come to the conclusion that Commodore Veeder should not have been retired and that he should now be restored. The construction which the committee places upon the law is that the board is only authorized to retire each year the fifteen least efficient officers of the ranks of captain, commander, lieutenant commander and lieutenant, and that Commodore Veeder was not at the time of his retirement one of the fifteen least efficient. \* \* \* We deem it important to notice three features of this law. The first feature is its object, which is stated in its title to be to increase the efficiency of the Navy. It was not designed to favor or advance the fortunes of officers, but solely to increase the efficiency of the Service. It is manifest that when the fifteen least efficient captains, commanders, lieutenant commanders and lieutenants are retired and their places filled by more efficient officers from the next lower rank, the efficiency of the Service is increased, and it is equally manifest that if fifteen of the most efficient officers should be retired and their places filled by officers inferior to them the efficiency of the Service would be decreased. The interpretation which your committee has placed upon the statute is the same which we find that the executive department of the Government has placed upon it. \* \* \*

"If we have correctly interpreted the statute to mean that the power of the board was to compare the medical and service records of the officers and to determine therefrom the fifteen least efficient and to retire them, then under the testimony adduced the law has not been complied with and Commodore Veeder was improperly retired. It is admitted that there was no such comparison. There were 740 records of the officers eligible for retirement, and only 100 of these records were before the board. On the other hand, while the law requires the records of all the officers in the four ranks should be submitted to the board, there was only a part of Commodore Veeder's record before them. In fact, his record was not completed until a month after he was retired. It seems impossible that the board could take a part of Commodore Veeder's record and compare it with one-seventh of the records of his brother officers and by such comparison form any intelligent determination as which one of the records should be the least efficient. But the facts developed before the committee establish affirmatively that so far as the portions of the records compared by the board are concerned Commodore Veeder is more efficient than some officers who were not retired. \* \* \*

"The record of Commodore Veeder seems to have no flaw in it, and there seems to have been no effort on the part of the board to find any officer who had a better record. It was shown that Captains Fox, Moore and Mertz, who were eligible for retirement at the same time Commodore Veeder was retired, had records much inferior to his. The reports against them showed that one of them had lost a ship of the Navy. Another had been addicted to drunkenness to such an extent that he was unfit for the Service and was yet promoted to the rank of rear admiral.

"It was disclosed to the committee that when the board met it was supplied by the Navy Department with a list of officers against whom unfavorable reports had been made, and the records of these officers were examined, and the records of the officers whose names did not appear on this list were not examined. The name of Commodore Veeder, however, did not appear on this list, but for some reason his record was examined. The only explanation of this exception seems to be that the year previous Admiral Sperry, who plays an important part in the retirement of Commodore Veeder, had made an ineffectual effort to have him retired. At any rate, the president of the board frankly admits that Commodore Veeder was not retired because there was anything in his record to show less efficiency than his more fortunate brother officers, and if we have correctly interpreted the law to make the records the sole guide, then, according to the testimony of Admiral Wainwright, he was illegally retired. \* \* \* Admiral Wainwright does not contend that the members of the board had any such personal knowledge of Commodore Veeder and his brother captains as would enable them to determine that Commodore Veeder was the least efficient of the sixty captains under consideration.

"Since the proposition that Commodore Veeder was one of the least efficient of the sixty captains eligible for retirement was not only not established, but was disproved by the records, and since there was no such personal knowledge on the part of the members of the board to enable them to so determine, the question arose before your committee as to what did really lead the board to retire Commodore Veeder, and in response to this question Admiral Wainwright very frankly stated that Commodore Veeder's reputation was the reason of his selection for retirement, and if he was properly retired it must rest, under the evidence before us, on his reputation. Admiral Wainwright tells us that the reputation of Commodore Veeder was good in every respect except one. He said that it was not good as to temper and as to being overbearing. \* \* \* But Admiral Wainwright tells us that this very reputation was in conflict with the 237 answers made by twenty-six officers in fifty-five different reports over a period of thirty-seven years. He admits that the 197 answers of 'excellent,' to the questions in the service reports of Commodore Veeder, and the thirty-five answers of 'very good' and the seven answers of 'good' could not be true if Commodore Veeder had a bad temper and was overbearing. He was asked to name some officer who had given Commodore Veeder a bad reputation in this respect, and he mentioned Admiral Sperry, who, he said, had suggested the retirement of Commodore Veeder a year before. But when Admiral Wainwright was confronted with two service reports on Commodore Veeder made by Admiral Sperry, Admiral Wainwright declared this was in conflict with what Admiral Sperry had told him in private, that it showed weakness on the part of Admiral Sperry, and that Admiral Sperry had told him, Admiral Wainwright,



that he was ashamed that he had omitted Commodore Veeder's reputation from these reports. A bad reputation of an officer established by one who is ashamed of the official reports he had made is not entitled to much weight, especially when contradicted by the record of a long and very honorable service. We think that the service reports of Commodore Veeder are much stronger evidence of his good reputation than the loose talk of a few officers. To Admiral Wainwright is of his bad reputation.

"The statute, if we construe it right, does not authorize the board to abandon the records submitted to it and to substitute for them the reputations of officers as a guide to determine which are the most and which the less efficient; but if it does, then we submit that the proof of those reputations should be established by witnesses confronting the officer, who should be given a chance to show the truth.

"The retirement of Commodore Veeder was a distinct injury to the efficiency of the Navy, and on account of the injustice to Commodore Veeder himself, as well as the injury to the efficiency of the Service, which now lacks hundreds of officers to man the ships we have, the committee came to the conclusion that the bill should be passed."

#### ATHLETICS POPULAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The increasing interest in athletics in the Philippines among the natives is shown by the rapid growth in the trade in athletic goods and supplies in the islands, writes J. F. Bloomer, of Manila, in the Consular and Trade Reports. This has been due largely to the spread of interest in athletic training through the efforts of the public schools, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Far Eastern Amateur Athletic Association, and the Olympic Games held under the auspices of the latter organization. Some four or five years ago a few Manila merchants put in athletic goods as a small side line largely for the accommodation of the Bureau of Education and the other agencies interested in the development of athletic sports among the Filipinos. Since then the trade in these goods has grown several hundred per cent. There are now five large importers of athletic goods in Manila, and all the leading American manufacturers are represented. Great Britain sells a fair proportion, particularly in tennis supplies. Athletics in recent years have been a serious part of the curricula of the public schools, and consequently not only has interest grown tremendously, but that growth has been under intelligent supervision, and the new devotees have brought to the practice of athletics an intelligent choice of athletic materials.

Baseball is now played in every part of the archipelago, and the number of persons actually engaged in it is remarkably high. Practically every school in the islands has a team and some more than one. Thirty or more provinces have their provincial leagues among the schools, and these are supplemented by interprovincial leagues. In Manila there is an interbureau league running scheduled games throughout the season; an industrial league composed of teams from the employees of the various large industrial companies of the city; and the Manila Baseball League, a professional organization.

The development of volley ball and indoor baseball has also been noteworthy. Both are played almost everywhere in the islands. Handball is well started and bids fair to become a popular game among the Filipinos. Basketball is played by the schools and three or four athletic clubs. It is played by both sexes.

Tennis is rapidly winning its way to favor. Although it has not received so much encouragement from the schools it is now taking its place everywhere as the game of the social clubs and of the professional aristocratic classes. A number of very expert players have developed among the Filipinos as well as among the foreigners and Americans. A tournament is held every year in connection with the Philippines Carnival, and a large number of players from abroad participate. Golf has grown several hundred per cent. within the last year or two. Within the last six months several new courses have been laid off. Heretofore the links at Calocan, near Manila, and those at Baguio were the only ones in the islands, but recently links have been laid off at Camp Stotsenburg, in Pampanga Province; at Camp Wilhelm; at Iloilo and Cebu. Another course is also projected for Manila. There are three polo grounds in the islands at present, located at Manila, Camp Stotsenburg, and Baguio. Most of the polo sticks are brought in from Singapore.

The Far Eastern Olympic games in which China and Japan are taking part originated in the Philippines, and the athletes of China and Japan are looking to Manila largely for athletic supplies.

#### SEA GIRT SHOOTING COMPETITIONS.

The twenty-fourth annual rifle shooting competition of the New Jersey State Rifle Association will be held at the Sea Girt Rifle Range beginning Aug. 24. The War Department has designated Sea Girt as the place where the national matches of Division A will be held. The division includes the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Tactical Divisions, comprising the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, inspector general of rifle practice, state of New Jersey, has been designated by the Secretary of War as the executive officer. In addition to the War Department matches there will be held the historical old matches of the National Rifle Association of America, which include the Wimbledon Cup match, Leech Cup match, Marine Corps match and regimental and rifle club championships. In the program will also be included the Individual Palma Trophy match, representing the long range individual championship, now held by Major McHarg, of Canada. The trophy was presented by the National Guard Association of the United States. The matches of the New Jersey State Rifle Association will include such well known matches as the Dryden Trophy, an interstate team match and twelve individual squadded rifle competitions. There are also matches for the followers of the hand arm.

There will be a new and novel match known as the T. H. Keller match, which contains a combination of rifle shooting, revolver shooting, shot-gun shooting and miniature rifle shooting, a genuine all around shooting championship. The matches of the New York State Rifle Association will also be decided. In these is the McAlpin, which is also an interstate team match. Scores

made in the individual long range matches will count toward places on the Palma and North American teams. These two international championships will be held in Canada immediately following the Sea Girt shoot. A new feature is a throwing open of the Government matches and those of the National Rifle Association to teams of students from institutions of learning maintaining military departments. Programs of the matches may be obtained by addressing the adjutant, Sea Girt, N.J.

#### A RESERVE OF ARMY OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I read with much interest "Reserve's" suggestions in the JOURNAL of July 11 for the creation of a reserve of officers from the Army as I have had in mind for some time this idea of the necessity of such a reserve. His methods and the details are strikingly similar to what I had considered, even to the eight years of active service. His suggestion for determining their rate of pay is slightly different from mine, and, I believe, better. I believe that the staff departments, as well as the line, should be included in any reserve system for officers, as it is scarcely less important that these officers be men of experience, familiar with the ways of the Army, than it is for the line officer. The question of an adequate and efficient reserve for officers will soon be imperative. A large reserve of enlisted men without trained officers to step into command will to a great degree vitiate the very object for which the enlisted reserve exists.

The objection which I have heard to any scheme for the formation of a reserve of Regular officers, that officers cannot afford to and will not voluntarily transfer to an active reserve, does not impress me as being valid. Few or many officers can be induced to enter the reserve. It is largely a question of the conditions that are to govern such a transfer. These conditions can be made so rigid financially and otherwise that scarcely any officers would voluntarily take the step. They can be made so attractive that the War Department would be embarrassed by the number of applicants. The rate of pay suggested by "Reserve" and one month's active service per annum without additional compensation would seem to be liberal enough, though it is not improbable that actual experience of a few years might be necessary in order to make the proper adjustments to secure the desired flow from the Army to the reserve.

A small feature that I believe would have the effect of making the average officer hesitate decidedly less in making the transfer would be a provision that under certain prescribed conditions, not materially prejudicial to the interests of his brother officer who had remained in the Army, he could be transferred back to full duty in the Regular Establishment. Such a provision would not be without its effect.

Still another reason why I believe that an active reserve can be built up with less difficulty than some believe is that the officer who transfers to the reserve is not leaving the Army. He will not have the feeling that he is absolutely severed from it, as does the man who resigns. That feeling that he is cut off and a gulf placed between him and the Service, of which he cannot but have fond memories, pleasant associations and a kindly feeling, doubtless acts as a powerful deterrent in keeping many men from resigning. The officer in the active reserve will still feel that he is a part of the Army. He will retain his rank, wear the uniform, renew old acquaintances at the summer maneuvers, and should have the right, under proper restrictions, to return to full duty with the Army, if the War Department considers that the best interests of the Service warrant such transfer.

A few obvious advantages of an active reserve of Regular officers are:

1. First, and most important, it will provide a body of regularly trained officers under the full control of the War Department to step in without delay and take command of the reserves and the new levies. Such men, though they have been in the reserve for many years, will become by second nature Regular officers the moment they are placed on duty with troops. A thousand of these officers would be invaluable to the country in a crisis demanding their services. No other scheme can ever be devised that will approach in value actual service in the Regular Army in training officers to command our Volunteers.

2. It will stimulate promotion.
3. Their presence in business and professional circles in civil life should be of value to the community in which they reside, and local interest in military affairs be aroused.

4. It is the cheapest and only basically sound method by which we can get disciplined and thoroughly well trained officers to meet an emergency requiring a sudden, large augmentation of our land forces.

#### RESERVE II.

#### A SUGGESTION FOR THE INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a recent issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL appeared an article from Major Johnson, secretary of the Infantry Association, in which he takes to task the author of "An Infantry Policy," who signs himself "Can Do." I happen to know the author "Can Do," and I know that he is an officer of considerable rank whose service has been spent entirely in the Infantry branch of the Army, and with the exception of only a short time his duty has been with troops. I know further that he is rated highly by his associates as a field soldier and a practical officer without any frills. I have followed closely his various articles which have appeared from time to time in your paper, have talked freely with him, and at the same time have been a loyal supporter of the Infantry Association. I believe that I understand what the Infantry Association is striving for, and am sure that I know what "Can Do" would like to see accomplished.

The Infantry Association wants the Infantry arm recognized as the most important branch of the Service, wants an adequate Infantry peace strength, with suitable tactical divisions in peace as well as war, and demands a uniformly highly trained Infantry.

"Can Do," on the other hand, while desiring well trained Infantry, recognizes that the vast majority of troops in time of war must come from civil life, and would prefer an army of uniform training rather than

an army of which a small portion has the Infantry Association standard and the remainder has no standard at all.

Is it not a fact that the strength of a chain is measured by its weakest link? Is it not also a fact that under any system the weakest links will be the majority of the links, and will be the conscripts, volunteers, militia, or whatever you call them? "Can Do" would strengthen those weaker links even though he weakens the stronger to do it, and I believe that he is logically right.

Is there any reason why the Infantry Association cannot harmonize its policy to this? There is no reason why the Infantry Association standard should be lowered, but one thing it must do soon or late, and that is admit what every Infantry officer knows—that a recruit can be trained to take the field in six months, and be a pretty good soldier at that. One year would be preferable. It cannot be done by trying to develop him into a prize-winning close order soldier, but he can be made a field soldier.

All right, then. Let the Infantry regiments train just as many men each year as they can, and keep on training each year, a new lot so long as the regiments are not actually engaged in war. In a few years we would have in civil life a reservoir full of material which could be drawn upon and put into the field in a few days, whereas under the present conditions the same material would require weeks or months.

Modesty rather than lack of courage was probably the author's reason for not signing his articles. At any rate, I claim that distinction for myself.

Q.

#### ENLISTED MEN FOR MIDSHIPMEN.

Following is the text of a letter dated June 20, 1914, addressed to commander-in-chief and commanding officers of all vessels of the Navy in commission, reserve or ordinary, whether acting singly or not, receiving ships and commandants (including training stations). Subject: Special order governing the examination of enlisted men for entrance to the Naval Academy.

Examinations of enlisted men for appointment to the Naval Academy as midshipmen will be held aboard naval vessels and at navy yards and stations beginning at nine a.m., Aug. 3, 1914.

The men who take this examination will be in competition with each other and the fifteen highest, provided that many pass satisfactorily, will be appointed as midshipmen by the Secretary of the Navy, if they also pass the required physical examination.

To be eligible for appointment the candidates must be under twenty years of age and must have been enlisted for not less than one year on date of entrance to the Naval Academy. Successful candidates will be permitted to enter the Naval Academy on any date in September that it is practicable for them to arrive there, and their eligibility must be decided accordingly.

Scaled copies of the examination questions will be sent to a large number of ships and shore stations, so that every eligible candidate may be examined. The outside of these envelopes will be marked with the date that the examination is to begin, and the envelopes will not be opened until the morning of that day. Commanders-in-chief, commanding officers and commandants will appoint boards of officers to supervise and conduct the examination aboard all vessels and at all stations where there are candidates to appear, first informing all who are eligible that examinations are to be held and of the time and place, making necessary arrangements for their attendance. These boards will properly supervise the examinations, taking every precaution that the examination in each subject is held on the day (first, second or third) and between the hours indicated at the top of each sheet of questions. Upon the completion of the examinations the papers, properly arranged, will be forwarded with the least delay possible direct to the Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy, where they will be marked. Court-martial paper or paper similar to that will be used where practicable; pages will be numbered, and the name written at the top of each page.

Where several ships are together the senior officer present will cause the candidates to be grouped on one or more of them, so as to have as few supervisory boards as possible. At navy yards and stations commandants and commanding officers will group the candidates from the vessels and craft and those who may be ashore in some one place where all at each yard or station may undergo the examination simultaneously.

Successful candidates will finally be examined physically at the Naval Academy, but in order to prevent the needless transfer to that place of men who surely are not physically qualified, senior officers present will have all candidates who complete the mental examination immediately examined physically. A circular embodying the requirements for entry to the Naval Academy, including physical, is forwarded herewith for information and guidance.

It will be noted that a considerable money deposit is required, but no candidate should be discouraged from taking the examination because of that, as subsequent arrangements could doubtless be made in some cases.

It is very advisable that all successful candidates should enter as early in September as possible, as the study of language is taken up the first of that month.

Examination questions may not be received by every officer who receives this letter, and if none are received it shall be the duty of the officer to see that such candidates as may be under his command are brought to the notice of his superior in the vicinity and that arrangements for their examination are made and understood, and he will, if it appears necessary, telegraph the Bureau of Navigation for instructions. Senior officers present and commandants will, before the date of examination, ascertain the number of sets of examinations that are on board ships in their vicinity with a view to utilizing all the sets that may be necessary. Should there at any place be fewer sets of papers than there are candidates the senior officer present will cause a sufficient number of copies to be made to meet the necessity, using the strictest precaution against any of the questions becoming known to candidates before the hour of examination.

Every officer receiving this communication will on Aug. 5 report direct to the Bureau of Navigation the names of candidates under his immediate command who have taken the examination, and where it was taken, and send a duplicate of same direct to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy. If there are no candidates on any ship or at any shore station report to that effect will be made to the Bureau of Navigation, and the Superintendent of the Naval Academy as soon as the fact is definitely ascertained. Medical boards or officers who examine candidates will forward results of same to the Bureau of Navigation, sending a duplicate to the Naval Academy; these will be forwarded through the immediate commanding officer or the senior medical officer of the board, and that commanding officer will forward them direct.

Commanding officers and others are enjoined to most carefully handle the confidential examination papers; to certainly assure themselves that eligible men are informed as to the dates, etc., and that adequate arrangements are made in good time for both the mental and physical examinations; to be resourceful in carrying out the provisions and spirit of this order, and to use radio service and telegraph unhesitatingly where occasion seems to warrant.

Successful candidates will be duly notified and receive full instructions from the Bureau of Navigation.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

A perfect score in mine exploding drill was made by the 104th Company of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., at Fort Armstrong, Hawaii, recently, when the company successfully discharged two mines anchored at distances of 1,800 and 2,000 yards from the score.



## CHANGES IN NAVAL DISCIPLINE.

G.O. 110, APRIL 16, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

The Department invites attention to the two most common offenses occurring in the administration of Naval Discipline, viz (1) Unauthorized absence in its various forms; (2) Drunkenness on shore.

**Unauthorized Absence.**—The undermining effect upon Naval Discipline of the offense of unauthorized absence from duty in its various forms is so pernicious that after mature consideration the Department has decided that it must be stopped. The schedule of punishments is therefore hereby changed as indicated in the table of punishments given below. Deliberate absence without leave or after leave has expired is an open defiance of authority and a flagrant disregard of orders which is no less serious simply because the offender is on shore, than would be a similar disregard of orders on board ship. It is manifest that a man guilty of such deliberate defiance of authority is an unfit person to retain in the naval service, provided he is old enough to appreciate the gravity of his offense.

The Navy offers to any young man such a career that it can be readily kept fully recruited with men who are willing to obey the regulations and return to their duty at the expiration of their leave. This may be readily appreciated when the percentage of liberty breakers is compared with the large percentage of men who always return on time. It is considered that in time of peace the offense of unauthorized absence not involving desertion, and many other offenses which are now punished by imprisonment, are more properly offenses which merely demonstrate unfitness for the Service. The schedule of punishments as given below is therefore based primarily upon the theory that any man who is absent over leave for a period greater than twenty-four hours without proper excuse and without taking necessary steps to communicate with proper authorities is guilty of deliberate defiance of orders. The gravamen of the offense lies not so much in the duration of the absence as in the deliberate intent involved in his failure to return to his duty. The prevalence of this very serious offense, and the example which the offenders set to others, renders it necessary to rid the Service of such men.

At the same time, as the commanding officer is held to a strict accountability for the efficiency and the state of discipline of his command, it is necessary to place in his hands great authority and discretion in the execution of the sentence adjudged.

Furthermore, as conditions at naval training stations and marine recruit depots differ materially from those in the Regular Service, particularly as regards the age and experience of those under training, the schedule given below will not apply at such stations, to apprentice seamen or recruits under training who will be punished at the discretion of the commanding officer; it will however apply to other enlisted men on duty at those stations.

**Drunkenness on shore.**—The comparatively small number of cases of drunkenness on shore on the part of men in uniform bring more discredit upon the naval service, as regarded by civilians, than any other offense. The sight of men in uniform lying in gutters, raising disturbances while in uniform, or being dragged in a semi-comatose condition along the street by his friends, has caused the expression, "As drunk as a sailor." The percentage of men in any large liberty party who are guilty of such conduct is remarkably small—so small that the Service would be profitably rid of them. Their actions bring into disrepute the discipline of the Service and the uniform which not only they wear but which the large class of well behaved, sober, self-respecting enlisted men wear. Men with such habits are rarely desirable, and even under the present schedule of punishments such men almost invariably sooner or later receive a premature discharge frequently accompanied by a term of imprisonment. It is therefore directed that special attention and effort be devoted to stopping this highly discreditable offense, the punishment for which is assigned in the schedule given below.

## SCHEDULE OF PUNISHMENTS.

The following schedule of punishments will apply throughout the Service except to apprentice seamen and recruits under training at training stations and recruit depots. In order to promote uniformity throughout the Service, it is directed that the schedule be adhered to in all ordinary cases, the courts using with freedom their authority to recommend clemency in cases which for any reason may appear deserving, in such cases giving full reasons for their recommendations. Conditions such as extreme youth and inexperience of the accused, peculiar circumstances attending the offense, lack of knowledge as to the proper course of action on the part of the accused will, generally speaking, be regarded as proper grounds for recommending clemency rather than for a reduction of sentence on the part of the court.

It will be observed that the schedule is based so far as possible on the theory that—

(1) Men guilty of many of the most common offenses should be punished by reduction of pay for varying periods rather than by imprisonment.

(2) Men who are guilty of certain offenses which demonstrate unfitness for the Service but which are not of a nature to render imprisonment essential for the maintenance of discipline, are to be summarily discharged.

(3) For their first offense meriting discharge men may, at the discretion of their commanding officer, be given another chance by the substitution of fine and probation instead of a summary discharge.

(4) Much discretion must remain in the hands of the commanding officer, who will be held to a strict accountability for the efficiency and state of discipline in his command.

**Loss of pay** substituted for good conduct.—Attention is invited to the forthcoming change in naval instructions which provides that men sentenced to loss of pay while serving with their command, instead of having the entire loss of pay checked against them, and thus placing them in debt to the Government lose half of the pay which may become due them until the total adjudged loss of pay is liquidated, and if finally honorably discharged this loss of pay will be remitted, or if discharged with an ordinary discharge, one-half of the pay thus forfeited will be remitted. In the case of marines all loss of pay will be remitted if he receives an excellent or very good discharge and one-half will be remitted if he receives a good discharge.

**When effective.**—This schedule will take effect upon the date of receipt of this order, but no enlisted man will be allowed to go on liberty until this order and its full purport have been carefully explained to him.

**Schedule covers only most common offenses.**—Attention is invited to the fact that only certain of the most common offenses are covered herein. The offenses mentioned, however, cover more than eighty per cent. of the charges against men now undergoing imprisonment. Nothing in this order will be construed as affecting the sentence of any man guilty of either a criminal offense, or of a military offense which is of such a nature that the maintenance of discipline may require a term of imprisonment, such, for example, as contempt of authority, assault, threatening superior officer, or other offenses doing violence to the supreme authority of naval discipline. Such offenses do not fall under the purview of this order, and will be punished in all respects as at present. Nor will this order be construed as prohibiting the courts from adjudging any of the sentences permitted by existing law, when such sentences are considered specially appropriate.

**Execution of the Sentence.**—In the following schedule it will be found that for numerous offenses the schedule prescribes "..... months' loss of pay and BCD (or DD), the BCD (or DD) to be executed at the discretion of the commanding officer (or convening authority) at any time within ..... months." This is a mere form used in the table to avoid prolonged explanation and repetition and will in all cases be construed as follows:

(1) If the man is to undergo his punishment while still performing the regular duty of his rating with his command the loss of pay adjudged will be in dollars and cents, and in view of the provisions of Art. I, C.N.R. No. 4, it will be equivalent to placing the man on half pay until his loss of pay has been liquidated and allowing the convening

authority the discretion of placing him on probation during the period within which the discharge may be executed. If, for example, the entry in the schedule is "three months loss of pay and bad conduct discharge, the bad conduct discharge to be executed at the discretion of the commanding officer at any time within six months," it would be the equivalent of placing the man on half pay for six months and on probation for six months.

(2) If the man is a C.S.C. man or a re-enlisted marine his case will be referred to the Navy Department before the execution of a bad conduct discharge—(a dishonorable discharge may, however, be executed at the discretion of the convening authority). In all other cases, the convening authority in acting upon the case may in his discretion discharge the man at once, or he can approve the loss of pay, allow the man to continue with his regular duties, and hold in abeyance during six months, action upon that portion of the sentence involving B.C.D. If at any time during this period the commanding officer decides that the man is unworthy of further clemency he will remit the unexecuted loss of pay and execute the bad conduct discharge, subject to above remarks concerning C.S.C. man and re-enlisted men of Marine Corps.

(3) Nothing in this order will be construed as a restriction upon the authority of the convening authority to discharge a man who is in debt to the Government, but as it is recognized as being undesirable to discharge a man with absolutely no money in his pocket, men who have no money on the books, but who will accumulate pay during the latter half of the month and whom the convening authority decides to discharge may, if not prejudicial to public interests, be retained in the Service during the last half of the month, or such portion thereof may be necessary for him to accumulate the \$10 during this period the men thus retained will be fully utilized performing remunerative work.

(4) The probationary period will be counted from the date of the action of the convening authority, on the original sentence.

(5) If a man serves his probationary period as herein specified the bad conduct discharge will be considered to have been unconditionally remitted, after which another court-martial offense will be punished as a "first offense" except that "previous convictions" will be given great weight by the convening authority in deciding whether or not the man is desirable to retain in the Service.

## SCHEDULE PUNISHMENT FOR FIRST OFFENSE.

**Absent without leave.**—Attempting to leave ship or station without permission, fifteen days' loss of pay.

**Absent without leave less than twenty-four hours under ordinary circumstances.**—Fifteen days loss of pay for the act and one day's loss of pay for each hour absent.

**Absent without leave when under arrest or while a prisoner at large.**—Summary court-martial; three months loss of pay and bad conduct discharge. The bad conduct discharge to be executed at the discretion of the commanding officer at any time within six months. Continuous service men and re-enlisted men of Marine Corps to be referred to the Department prior to discharge.

**Absent without leave, twenty-four hours to ten days.**—Summary court-martial; three months loss of pay and bad conduct discharge, the bad conduct discharge to be executed at the discretion of the commanding officer at any time within six months. Continuous service men and re-enlisted men of Marine Corps to be referred to the Department prior to discharge.

**Absent over leave, less than twenty-four hours, four to twenty-four hours.**—Punished by commanding officer. Loss of one day's pay for each hour absent.

**Absent over leave, twenty-four hours to ten days.**—Summary court-martial; three months loss of pay and bad conduct discharge, the bad conduct discharge to be executed at the discretion of the commanding officer at any time within six months. Continuous service men and re-enlisted men of Marine Corps to be referred to the Department prior to discharge.

**Unauthorized absence involving missing ship, draft or detail.**—This offense is so variable in degree and nature that an invariable schedule cannot be prescribed. In awarding a sentence the court should bear in mind that any man without justifiable excuse, who is absent when his ship sails, or when a detail or draft, to which he is assigned, departs, his culpability is even greater than in ordinary cases of unauthorized absence. The fact that he may shortly thereafter report on another ship in no wise changes the fact that he was absent from his own ship, station or detail when he was specially required. In such cases, he has an even greater responsibility to return than ordinarily, and failure to do so will receive correspondingly greater punishment. It is therefore directed that in addition to the punishment prescribed above for cases of unauthorized absences (less than ten days) the sentence invariably carry with it a loss of thirty days' pay (unless the limitation of punishments allowed a summary court-martial be thereby exceeded), for the act of missing ship, detail or draft. (Missing ship does not include a ship shifting berth in the same port). The time of unauthorized absence will hereafter be computed from the time the absence begins until the man reports and places himself under naval control, or delivers an aggravated case, as for example, when it appears that the accused deliberately avoided duty, the maximum penalty allowed summary court-martial may be prescribed. In this connection recruiting stations are not authorized to receive stragglers who desire to surrender or to furnish them transportation or subsistence and when men surrender to ships other than their own they will be either court-martialed and discharged on the ship on which they surrender or returned to their own ship at their own expense.

**Unauthorized absence in excess of ten days (including desertion, absent over or without leave.**—(1) If a man surrenders as a straggler and there remains twelve or more months yet on his current enlistment: General court-martial; six months loss of pay and dishonorable discharge. The latter to be executed at the discretion of the convening authority at any time within a period of twelve months; otherwise to be unconditionally restored to duty as above explained.

(2) If man surrenders and has less than twelve months remaining on his current enlistment: General court-martial; imprisonment in naval prison under existing regulations.

(3) If delivered by civil authorities: General court-martial; imprisonment in naval prison under existing regulations.

**Fraudulent enlistment.**—(1) If man's previous record shows that he is manifestly undesirable for the Service either by reason of one or more previous fraudulent enlistments, or previous criminal record, or serious offenses against military law: General court-martial; imprisonment in naval prison under existing regulations. This being the safeguard against habitual fraudulent enlisters (repeaters) imprisonment will invariably be adjudged on the second fraudulent enlistment.

(2) If record has been such as to warrant the expectation that the man will prove desirable: Summary court-martial; three months loss of pay and bad conduct discharge. The bad conduct discharge to be executed at the discretion of the commanding officer at any time within six months. Continuous service men and re-enlisted men of Marine Corps to be referred to the Department prior to discharge. (In the case of marines to be referred to the Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps.)

(3) If man is a deserter and is thus amenable both for desertion and fraudulent enlistment, and if record warrants the belief that he will prove desirable: General court-martial; nine months loss of pay and dishonorable discharge. The dishonorable discharge is to be executed at the discretion of the commanding officer at any time within a period of twelve months; otherwise to be unconditionally restored to duty as above explained.

**Drunkenness or other serious misconduct on shore which reflects discredit on the Service and which does not require imprisonment.**—Summary court-martial; three months loss of pay and bad conduct discharge, the latter to be executed at the discretion of the commanding officer at any time within six months. Continuous service men and re-enlisted men of the Marine Corps to be referred to the Department prior to discharge. (In the case of marines to be referred to the Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps.)

**Other serious offenses not sufficient to necessitate a term of imprisonment.**—To be tried by summary court-martial. The sentence in each case to be dependent upon the gravity thereof. Such offenses are so variable in nature and in their seriousness that a schedule is not regarded as prac-

ticable. Generally speaking it may be stated that if the offense (not the wording of the specification, but the actual offense committed) shows the man to be undesirable the sentence of three months loss of pay and bad conduct discharge should be imposed, as this leaves it optional with the commanding officer either to discharge the man or to place him on probation during which time he will be undergoing effective punishment.

## NOTES.

**Detention of prisoners.**—It will be seen from the above that the only men imprisoned in naval prisons are—

(1) Those that commit very serious infractions of military discipline.

(2) Fraudulent enlisters who by past record are manifestly undesirable for the Service.

(3) Stragglers or deserters absent over ten (10) days who are delivered by civil authorities.

(4) Stragglers who surrender with less than twelve months to serve.

Such of these prisoners whose record justifies the belief that they may be desirable and whose term of enlistment does not terminate prior to their sentence may upon recommendation of the commanding officer of the prison after one-third of the sentence adjudged be transferred to detention. Here during good behavior they will undergo strict ship drills, routine and instruction during the second third of their sentence. If their behavior does not warrant they will be returned to hard labor at the discretion of their commanding officer; if on completion of their detention they are so recommended by their commanding officer they will be unconditionally restored to duty in the Service, and on expiration of enlistment receive a discharge to which their entire service during current enlistment entitles them. In the case of those prisoners whose record while in the Service indicates that they will be undesirable men for the Service and if conduct during detention remains excellent during imprisonment they will be discharged pursuant to the sentence at the expiration of two-thirds of the adjudged period.

**Criminal offenses.**—These men will in all cases be confined in state penitentiaries and the prisoner will not be again permitted to enlist in the Service. If he enlists fraudulently he will be sent to prison.

**Discharges in foreign countries including Alaska and insular possessions.**—Attention is invited to the fact that the provisions of this order in no way modify the regulations affecting discharge of men in a foreign country. In such cases either opportunity must be taken to transfer the man to a home port by public conveyance or some other appropriate sentence will be adjudged by the court.

**Bad conduct discharge, dishonorable discharge, undesirable.**—In view of the fact that the distinctive insignia of the uniform are badges of honor, it is directed that in all cases of bad conduct, dishonorable and undesirable discharges, the badges of uniform be removed prior to discharge. This includes cap ribbons, metal devices, rating badges, specialty badges, tape and watch marks, chevrons and service stripes. It is hoped eventually to furnish to ships a supply of civilian clothing to be exchanged for the uniform clothes of equal value which will then be surrendered by the men discharged. Discharges provided for in this schedule except those immediately following a term of imprisonment in a naval prison on shore will not be regarded as "discharged naval prisoners."

**Instruction of men.**—It is very important that the enlisted men be fully and thoroughly instructed in the operations of the above schedule and the proper methods to adopt in all cases in which they are unable to return on time. The various court-martial records and the various letters received by the Department indicate that not infrequently men become liable to discipline and imprisonment largely through ignorance as to the operation of the law of punishment. Not infrequently men remain absent for reasons which they and their families regard as perfectly valid, but which have no weight under military law. Again men remain absent through fear of surrender; others feel that if delivered they will be more leniently dealt with than if they surrendered, whereas the reverse is the case. For these reasons it is important that each individual man be thoroughly instructed not only in the punishment incident to various degrees of absence, but also as to methods to be adopted in case of inability to comply with regulations or orders.

They should be instructed especially upon (1) The desirability of a clear record and the consequences of the first court.

(2) The fact that their record is a permanent document which cannot be changed and is kept from the day they enter the Service.

(3) That drunkenness is never an excuse for an offense, but in many cases is an aggravation.

(4) That family affairs are no excuse for taking the law in their own hands, but may, if established, be a very strong influence in granting requests before the commission of the offense. And, furthermore, that a clear record is the most potent factor in leading their officers to grant such privileges.

(5) That in case they are necessarily detained they should communicate with their ship in some way immediately, giving full reasons and all possible information as to conditions. The telephone, telegraph or the mail all offer means of communication. If no reply is received they are not justified in assuming that their request is granted merely because they telegraphed or wrote, but on the contrary the failure to receive positive permission to remain absent, renders it essential for them to return at once.

(6) That if they find themselves over leave, the quicker they get back to their ship the better and the less will be the punishment.

(7) That missing their ship, or a draft or detail is even more severely punished than ordinary absence.

(8) That recruiting stations are not authorized to accept the surrender of stragglers or deserters, nor to furnish them with transportation or subsistence except when delivered by civil authorities, in which case imprisonment will follow.

(9) That stragglers or deserters absent over ten days who are arrested by civil authorities will be sent to prison, but those who surrender on board ship will ordinarily be tried by summary court-martial.

(10) That nothing in this schedule or in this general order will be construed as affecting the present system of offering rewards for the arrest of deserters by civil authorities; and enlisted men will be instructed that there are various agencies throughout the country who earn a livelihood by arresting and delivering deserters.

(11) That finger print records are kept of Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and when men enlist these are compared and men who enlist fraudulently are always discovered. A second fraudulent enlistment, or any man with a bad record who fraudulently enlists will always go to prison.

(12) That men whose prison record shows them to be unfit for the Service or men who have been convicted and sent to state prisons, will be tried and again sent to prison for fraudulent enlistment, as they will certainly be detected, and being undesirable for the Service they will not be shown clemency.

(13) That drunkenness on shore casts discredit on the Navy, and on their companions and that it will not be tolerated.

(14) They will be fully instructed that they are responsible for informing themselves as to the expiration of liberty, boat hours, train schedule, etc., and that ignorance thereof is not an excuse.

(15) That when delivered, they must pay the expense of delivery, reward, etc., and that while so doing their pay, their allotment, etc., all stop and those dependent on them must go without money.

(16) That even if a man loses pay on a court-martial, he can earn it back by future good behavior which gives him an honorable discharge, or he can earn half of it back if he gets an ordinary discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment. In the case of a marine he can earn all of it back if he obtains, on expiration of enlistment, an excellent or very good discharge and half if he obtains a good discharge.

(17) Finally, that the regulations have been so changed that it is entirely practicable for a man who desires to leave the Service to do so honorably at a very small expense, and that any man who at any time desires to leave the Service should adopt that method rather than have the stigma of having been dismissed from the Service follow him throughout his life.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.



## MILITARY OBSERVERS FOR EUROPE.

As soon as it is apparent that there is to be a general war in Europe, the Secretary of State will make formal application for permission to send military observers to the scene of the conflict. In the Balkan war this permission was refused by the Balkan states and only one officer was able to get into Turkey, and he was the military attaché at Constantinople. Unfortunately, this officer was in the hospital, and very little reliable information as to the conduct of the war was obtained by this Government. The privilege of sending Army officers as observers of war would be of special value to the War Department at this time. There are so many improved war engines that have never been tested in battle that their value is not really known. They have only been tried out in maneuvers and in target practice, and their real effectiveness in actual war is questioned. How effective the modern high power, long range service rifle will be in a great battle is yet to be determined. This country has been engaged in improving the marksmanship of its soldiers and the range of their guns upon the theory that large bodies of troops can deliver an effective fire at the range of a thousand yards. Some of the more conservative officers are of opinion that firing at this range by a large body of troops would be a waste of ammunition. They think that the fire of sharpshooters and skirmishers can be controlled at that range, but that it would be impossible to control the fire of a brigade or division.

Field artillerymen are contending that as the modern field gun can sweep the terrain at a range of three miles, Infantry cannot be advanced over an open country unless the fire of field artillery is smothered by the enemy's field artillery. The claims of enthusiastic field artillerymen as to what can be done with field artillery are being stoutly controverted by infantrymen and cavalrymen. Only actual battle will determine just how effective the new field artillery guns are in resisting charges from cavalry and infantry. The French authorities have great faith in the effectiveness of their field artillery, and their guns are generally recognized to be superior to those of any of the other great Powers. The German army, while it has an immense force of field artillery, will depend more upon cavalry and infantry to win its battles. German infantry is recognized as superior to the infantry of any of the other great powers.

American Army officers are not agreed as to the rôle of cavalry in war with a first class power. Those who regard their arm as mounted infantry insist that the horses will be used principally to make the cavalry more mobile, and that cavalry cannot charge a large body of infantry armed with modern rifles. The opposing faction are firm in the belief that the day of the cavalry charge has not passed. This view is held by most of the cavalry officers of Europe and especially by the military authorities of France. The operation of cavalry will be of special interest to the American Army, as the Cavalry Drill Regulations are now being revised. Proper consideration should be given to the great difference between conditions in Europe and those in America.

The military attachés in Europe will, in any case, have an opportunity to see some of the fighting. Among those who will have this opportunity are Capt. Allen L. Briggs, Inf., Military Attaché at Vienna, Austria; 1st Lieut. Sherman Miles, Field Art., Sofia, Bulgaria and Serbia; Major Spencer Cosby, Engrs., Paris, France; Major George T. Langhorne, Cav., Berlin, Germany; Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, London, England; Col. George M. Dunn, Judge Advocate, Rome, Italy; Capt. Norton E. Wood, Field Art., Madrid, Spain; Major Edward P. Lawton, retired, Berne, Switzerland; Major J. R. M. Taylor, Inf., Constantinople, Turkey. Besides the regular military attachés, there are a number of captains who are serving with regiments in France, England and Germany. Just what will be the status of these officers will be an interesting question, as they will probably be relieved upon the beginning of hostilities.

First Lieut. John G. Quekemeyer, 13th Cav., who is to attend the Saumur School of Equitation in France, will sail in a few days and will probably be in France in time to make observation even if he should not be permitted to accompany the army.

The court of inquiry in the matter of the misstatements of Fred L. Boalt, a newspaper correspondent at Vera Cruz, examined forty-one witnesses, including nine correspondents also at Vera Cruz. All of them repudiated Boalt except one who is recognized by the fraternity as a sensational, obnoxious and dangerous representative. We published last week the conclusions of the court as to the entire falsity of the statements of Boalt concerning the application of the "law of flight" to Mexican prisoners. Against the allegation that Ensign Richardson made a statement to the contrary effect is pitted the positive testimony of Ensign Richardson and some twenty or thirty officers and others, who have stated that they heard Richardson say nothing of the kind, although alleged to have been present on the occasion when Boalt got his "information." Mr. Boalt was further discredited in his allegation that "hundreds of American Army and Navy officers applauded" Richardson's alleged act. "No evidence whatever was adduced to prove it," says the court, "nor to identify the friends, officers and men referred to." The opinion of the court asserts that the inquiry "proves the entire falsity of the statements of Mr. Boalt." It makes a broad appeal to common sense in the following comment: "It further appears that though Mr. Shepherd is a news item correspondent, whereas Mr. Boalt is a feature writer, and though both allege to have heard this piece of startling news early in May, soon after their arrival, Mr. Shepherd never saw fit to utilize it as an item of news, and Mr. Boalt appears to have mentioned it for the first time in his despatch which appeared under date of June 19, six weeks after the conversation is alleged to have taken place, neither of these correspondents having made any serious effort to verify the facts in the meantime." Mr. Simpson, of the Associated Press, mentioned as having been present during the conversation with Richardson, utterly rejected the allegation. He had never been in company with Mr. Boalt. Mr. Shepherd and Ensign Richardson at the same time, he said. Secretary of War Garrison announced on July 29 that he would direct Brigadier General Funston at Vera Cruz to deport Boalt from Mexico. "There was absolutely no truth in his story," said Secretary Garrison, "and he had no reason to think it was true. It was a pure, sheer, reckless

publication, and Boalt is not entitled to be considered a reputable correspondent."

Everything is ready at Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas, for one of the biggest, if not the biggest military tournament ever given by the U.S. Army. The event will be given from Aug. 5 to 9, inclusive, under the direction of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, in command of the 2d Division. The troops of the 2d Division which have arrived at Fort Crockett from Texas City comprise the following organizations: 2d Battalion of Engineers, 460 strong, Major Lytle Brown; Troop B, 6th Cavalry, 1st Lieut. E. A. Keyes; Machine-gun Platoon, 6th Cavalry, 1st Lieut. W. M. Cooley; Battery E, 4th Field Artillery, 1st Lieut. L. P. Quinn; Company K, 11th Infantry, Capt. J. B. Wilson; Company D, 18th Infantry, Capt. C. H. Morrow; Company C, 22d Infantry, Capt. J. B. Sanford; Company K, 23d Infantry, Capt. A. R. Dillingham; Company G, 26th Infantry, Capt. R. H. McCook; 3d Battalion, 27th Infantry, Capt. W. F. Creary; Telegraph Company H, Signal Corps, 1st Lieut. Karl Truesdell; Ambulance Company No. 3, 1st Lieut. R. C. Bull; band, 6th Cavalry; band, 27th Infantry; Pack Train No. 2, strength fifteen; wagon train, strength twenty. In addition to these troops, the 3d Battalion of the 26th Infantry, numbering 300 men, who have been encamped at Fort Crockett since April, and 500 recruits, awaiting transportation to Vera Cruz, all under command of Major Thomas F. Schley, 26th Inf., are working in conjunction with the exhibition troops in preparing the exhibition grounds. Exhibition headquarters has been established on the parade grounds near where the boulevard entrance to the stadium will be. Major Charles B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf., is director of the exhibition. It is expected that the main body of troops of the 2d Division will leave their camp at Texas City and march to Galveston on Monday, Aug. 3.

A practice test of submarine mines for the Sandy Hook mine command took place off Sandy Hook, N.J., July 30. Four mines were exploded and four hits were scored by the mine command companies, 136th and 137th, under Capt. L. C. Brinton and Lieut. S. P. Spalding, respectively, as mine commanders. Each company has had three weeks' instruction on the water, planting groups of mines simulating the grand groups to be planted in Ambrose Channel and adjacent waters in case of any war with a maritime Power. During the test a severe squall came up and the crews of two patrol boats were rescued by the mine planter General Schofield, commanded by 1st Lieut. G. M. Peek, C.A.C. The officers in charge of the mine practice were Col. Samuel E. Allen, commander, Fort Hamilton; Lieut. Col. Morris K. Barroll, commander, Fort Hancock; Major William P. Pence, umpire; Capt. Louis C. Brinton and Lieut. Sidney P. Spalding, mine commanders; Capt. John M. Dunn, casemate officer; Capt. H. S. Kerrick, observer; Lieutenants Murphy and Byers, tug officers; Lieut. A. L. Loustalot, safety officer, and Lieut. R. E. Kimball, defection observer.

The Navy Department Personnel Board, of which Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt is chairman, has taken up the task of preparing a bill which, when approved by the Secretary, will be submitted to Congress. The board is working along the general lines of the bill agreed to by former departmental boards which took up this subject at the direction of the Secretary. However, there are some new features under consideration which if adopted will make radical changes in the present law. One of these propositions is to place rear admirals on the same status as far as selection is concerned as brigadier generals. It is proposed to select, upon the recommendation of a board, the rear admirals out of the captains, as brigadier generals in the Army are appointed from colonels in the line. The proposed board would take the place of the plucking board, but a new system of selecting officers for retirement is proposed, officers thus selected to be placed on what is to be called the active reserve list. Officers on the active reserve list would be available for duty afloat as well as on shore stations. They would be placed in command of colliers and other auxiliaries.

Representative Thomas S. Butler, of Pennsylvania, ranking Republican on the House Naval Committee, is of the opinion that Congress should pass special legislation in which the heroic conduct of the enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps at Vera Cruz should receive suitable recognition. He has not yet decided in just what form the legislation should be passed, but intends to take it up with the Navy Department, after which he expects to introduce a bill or resolution. There is a good deal of sentiment of this character in Congress, and any bill or resolution which would give special recognition to the enlisted men for their heroic conduct at Vera Cruz is apt to pass by unanimous vote. It would be well to consider in the same connection what is due to our soldiers and sailors and marines in the Philippines. The vision of Uncle Sam should be keen enough to take within the compass of his view all who are fighting under the flag.

The War Department at last accounts was still in ignorance of the whereabouts of 1st Lieut. Fielding L. Poindexter, U.S.A., retired, whose place of residence is given as 1713 G street, Washington, D.C. During the last year the War Department received many complaints concerning Lieutenant Poindexter's failure to meet financial obligations. He explained to The Adjutant General, but the complaints continued, and proved of such a nature that the officer was called upon to make a satisfactory adjustment of his affairs. Charges alleging irregularities in financial transactions were prepared by the Judge Advocate General of the Army and everything was in readiness to bring Lieutenant Poindexter before a G.C.M. in March, when he disappeared.

Statistics recently collected by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery show that there has been a great improvement in the health of the Navy. Not only has the death rate decreased, but there has been a gratifying decrease in the sick list. This result, it is thought, has been brought about by the improvement in the sanitation of the Navy and in the rise in the standard among the

officers of the bureau. In the period of ten years including 1901 to 1910 the average admissions and readmissions was 897.35; for 1912 it decreased to 787.46; for 1913 it further decreased to 760.03. The death rate in the Navy for the ten years referred to was 5.38; for 1912 it was 4.08, and it ran down in 1913 to 3.83.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight was before the Naval Committee Aug. 28 and 29 going over the report of the Plucking Board and giving the reasons why the board selected the list of officers that were retired this year. The committee held forenoon and afternoon sessions and went over the cases of Captains Gibbons, Hill and Kellogg. Even the advocates of the abolishment of the Plucking Board admitted that Admiral Knight presented a strong argument not only in support of the action of this year's Plucking Board, but in justification of the general scheme of selecting out officers so as to make a free flow of promotions to the higher grades. Throughout the discussion, some of which was inclined to be heated, Admiral Knight kept in the best of humor and won friends upon the committee. At the close of the hearing members of the committee congratulated Admiral Knight and told him that he had thrown some new light upon the naval personnel question.

Troop D, 6th U.S. Cavalry, and Company D, 11th U.S. Infantry, which are to participate in the tests of automatic machine guns to be conducted by the machine gun board at Leon Springs, left Texas City early July 27. The first day's march covered twelve miles and ended at Dickinson, where the troops camped for the night. The route to Leon Springs follows closely the Goodrich route for automobiles, there being but one or two slight variations. It is 321½ miles long, and twenty-four days, counting resting days, will be required to cover the trip. It is planned to reach Leon Springs on Aug. 19, after two days of rest at Fort Sam Houston. Tests will be made at Leon Springs of the Vickers and Benet types of automatic machine guns. These tests will probably consume three or four weeks, at the end of which time the troops will return to Texas City. Major Walter G. Penfield, O.D., is president of the board to test the guns.

Some Oregon newspapers in the description of the recent cruise of the Oregon and Washington Naval Militia became very much excited because the militiamen were required to work on the voyage from the Pacific coast to Honolulu. No complaint was made to the naval officers or the Department by the members of the Naval Militia, but the correspondents who were aboard the ship appear to have considered the cruise a pleasure trip, instead of one of instruction. The training of Naval Militiamen is serious business and entails necessary hard work. It is just such articles in question that are responsible for the difficulty that is experienced in recruiting up some of the Naval Militia organizations.

The new regulations of the Russian army prohibit officers from drinking vodka in camp, on maneuvers or while on duty with their men. All cases of drunkenness will be dealt with in the severest possible manner. Commanding officers are ordered to discourage the drinking of intoxicants by their subordinates, and are recommended to set the example themselves. Vodka is forbidden to the enlisted men at all times, and the most stringent measures will be taken to prevent them from buying it. No soldier will be allowed to receive money from home if he is known to be inclined to drink.

Excellent progress is being made in filling the details for professors of military tactics at the colleges. Officers have been selected for all of the colleges excepting Amherst, the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the University of Nebraska, the University of Washington, the Connecticut Agricultural College, the Gordon Institute at Barnesville, Ga.; the Bingham School, Asheville, N.C.; the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and the South Dakota Agricultural College. There are also a number of vacancies to be filled in the smaller colleges that are available only for retired officers.

United States cavalrymen, aided by scouts and others, have been scouring the southern trails of Yellowstone National Park in search of two bandits, who with rifles held up twenty-five coachloads of tourists in the park July 29 and took the money of 165 passengers. The troops, under Lieut. Col. L. M. Brett, 1st U.S. Cav., park superintendent, tried to intercept the robbers before they reached the Jackson's Hole country, in Wyoming, a famed resort of bad men. The exact location of the holdup was near Shoshone Point, between Old Faithful Inn and the Thumb lunch station.

The sting of a mosquito has developed a case of blood poisoning that may cause the loss of sight of one eye of 1st Sergt. David M. Lavine, 114th Co., Coast Art., stationed at Fort Totten. He is confined in the post hospital. About two weeks ago Lavine's eye became inflamed, and when no remedies brought relief the X-ray was used. Physicians decided a mosquito bite was the cause of the trouble. First Sergeant Lavine has been in the Army thirteen years.

As the German army is not an administrative whole, the armies of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg conduct their own powder and other factories. The Prussian government also maintains powder factories, but does not manufacture other explosives. Those necessary for filling shells, mines and torpedoes and for the demolition outfits of cavalry and pioneers are purchased from private industry.

Nineteen candidates for the Army Medical Corps took the full examination which was held recently. The papers have been sent to the Army Medical School for review, and it will probably be a month or six weeks before the board will be ready to report on the papers.

We give under our Army head in this issue the general orders from the War Department assigning the cadets, graduates of the U.S.M.A., class of 1914, to corps, regiments and other organizations.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Eugene T. Wilson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was ordered up before an examining board, has been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, and was placed on the retired list on July 24, 1914. He was born in Ohio May 28, 1867, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. as an additional second lieutenant June 11, 1888. He was promoted second lieutenant, 1st Artillery, Dec. 4, 1888; first lieutenant, 3d Artillery, Feb. 12, 1895; captain, Artillery Corps, Feb. 2, 1901; major, Jan. 25, 1907, and lieutenant colonel Dec. 5, 1911. During the war with Spain he served as captain of Volunteers in the Signal Corps, as major and commissary of Volunteers and as lieutenant colonel and commissary of Volunteers. He is a graduate of the School of Submarine Defense and of the Army War College, class of 1907. His first duty after graduation was at Fort Schuyler, N.Y. He was subsequently, among other services, on duty at Forts Mason, Cal.; Riley, Kas.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Angel Island, Cal.; was on college duty at Ohio State University, and was acting engineer officer, Department of California. During the war with Spain he was depot and purchasing commissary at Santiago, Cuba, Nov. 20, 1898, to May 18, 1899, being also chief commissary, Department of Santiago, from Dec. 21, 1898, to May 18, 1899. He was A.D.C. to General Shafter in September, 1899, and was I.S.A.P., Department of California, etc. He was at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., previous to his retirement.

Pay Insp. Thomas H. Hicks, U.S.N., promoted pay director on July 20, 1914, by the retirement of Phillips, was born in Maryland Sept. 8, 1869, and was appointed in the Navy May 27, 1892. He reached the grade of pay inspector March 13, 1905. He has had a total sea service of nine years and six months and a shore duty of close on twelve years. His last assignment to duty was at Norfolk, Va.

"Capt. William L. Keller, U.S.A., the famous surgeon, who has been on duty at West Point for several years," says the News of the Highlands, Highland Falls, N.Y., of July 18, "has been promoted to major from July 4, 1914. He was born in Connecticut March 24, 1874; appointed assistant surgeon June 2, 1902; captain June 2, 1907, and major July 4, 1914. The Major has been relieved from duty at West Point to take effect about Aug. 15, when he will assume duties at Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital. The Major will be kindly remembered by many in the village who have received the benefit of his wonderful surgical skill, and those who know him will unite in expressing a sincere wish for continued success and prosperity in his new field of labor. On Tuesday Major Keller left West Point to undergo an operation for severe stomach trouble which he contracted in the Service. The operation will be performed at a civilian hospital by experts."

Col. Thomas W. Griffith, 17th U.S. Inf., upon his own application was retired from active service July 28, 1914, after more than thirty-five years' service. He was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 27, 1858, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1883, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 18th Infantry. He remained an officer of the 18th until Oct. 10, 1903, when he was transferred to the 27th Infantry. He was promoted major, 28th Infantry, in March, 1904, and lieutenant colonel in March, 1911. He was placed on the unassigned list July 2, 1912, and was assigned to the 19th Infantry in 1913, with station at Galveston, Texas. Colonel Griffith's first duty after graduation leave was on frontier duty at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. He was later at posts in Indian Territory, Kansas and Colorado. He was on college duty at Lincoln, Neb.; served at various posts in Texas; was Q.M. of a provisional brigade at New Orleans in May, 1898, and went to the Philippines in the summer of 1898. He was in command of the 18th U.S. Infantry in the field in the Philippines for eight and a half months. Among other duties he served at San Francisco, with the Porto Rico Regiment and was in command of Henry Barracks, Cayey, P.R. He has served in charge of the Atlantic Division competitions in small arms and as an assistant executive officer of the national competitions. He was promoted colonel March 3, 1914, and was last on duty on the Texas border at Eagle Pass.

The following named officers of the Marine Corps will be examined in the near future preliminary to promotion to fill vacancies in the next higher grades: 1st Lieut. E. P. Moses, San Diego, Cal.; 2d Lieut. R. E. Davis, Guam; 2d Lieut. H. W. Weitzel, Pekin. The following will be examined because of being No. 1 in their respective grades: 1st Lieut. H. F. Wigram, Vera Cruz; 2d Lieut. S. N. Raynor, Guam.

The following promotions in the Coast Artillery Corps of the Army are made: Major Frank C. Mauldin to be lieutenant colonel July 25, vice Lieut. Col. Eugene T. Wilson, retired July 24; Capt. James B. Mitchell to be major July 25, vice Mauldin; 1st Lieut. Edward E. Farnsworth to be captain July 25, vice Mitchell; 2d Lieut. Fenlon Cannon to be first lieutenant July 25, vice Farnsworth.

First Lieut. Edgar D. Craft, Med. Corps, is promoted to captain after three years' service.

Lieut. Col. Everard E. Hatch, Inf., unassigned, is promoted colonel, vice Col. Thomas W. Griffith, 17th Inf. Major Davis J. Baker, jr., who was relieved from the Adjutant General's Department, is promoted to lieutenant colonel, vice Hatch.

Capt. William Newman, 1st Inf., is promoted to major, vice Baker.

By the death of Capt. E. L. D. Breckinridge, Inf., 1st Lieut. John S. Chambers, 4th Inf., is promoted captain, and 2d Lieut. Robert E. O'Brien, 27th Inf., is promoted first lieutenant.

First Lieut. James Regan, 9th Inf., is promoted to captain, vice Newman, and 2d Lieut. Edward S. Hayes, 28th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, vice Regan.

Promotions in the Pay Corps of the Navy on account of the retirement of Pay Dir. James S. Phillips are the following: Pay Insp. Thomas H. Hicks to pay director, Paymr. Walter B. Izard to pay inspector, P.A. Paymr. Thom Williamson, jr., to paymaster.

Asst. Surg. John C. Farham, U.S.N., is promoted to surgeon.

A recommendation for the retirement of 1st Lieut. Lovick P. Pinkston, U.S.M.C., is in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy. He has not yet approved it, although he is expected to do so soon. Lieutenant Pinkston has been in very poor health for some time and

has been under the treatment of specialists for almost a year. While his illness is not dangerous, the Surgeon General is of the opinion that it incapacitates him for active service.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Edna K. Reed, of Toledo, sister of the wife of Lieut. Walter Smith, C.A.C., to Mr. Mott C. Montgomery, of Los Angeles, Cal., took place at Fort Ward, Wash., July 24, 1914, as noted in our Fort Ward letter on page 1552.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris Cebert Capwell, of Piedmont, Oakland, Cal., announce the engagement of their daughter, Phyllis, to Lieut. Fred Seydel, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Kemper announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Kathryn Urhart Donaldson, to Lieut. John Robinson Baxter, 11th U.S. Inf. The wedding will be in Washington the early part of December.

One of the most enjoyable affairs of the week ending July 25 at Fort Sill, Okla., was the announcement party given by Lieut. John N. Hauser, 5th U.S. Field Art., of his engagement to Miss Dorothy Ohmer, of Dayton, Ohio. Miss Ohmer, writes a correspondent, "is the sister of Mrs. Roger S. Parrott, and has many warm friends at this post, where she has been a frequent visitor. Heartly congratulations are extended to this popular young couple. Lieutenant Hauser's guests included Colonel Adams, Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Capt. and Mrs. McMaster, Major and Mrs. Farr, Lieut. and Mrs. Gruber, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Pennell, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Lieut. and Mrs. Cruse, Mesdames Stephens, Lininger, McNair, Sharp and Ross, Miss Ellen Sharp, Lieutenants Capron, Sharp, Short, Frankenberg, Polk, Jones, T. Bloom, Greenwald and Young, Captains Hand and Faulkner."

Mrs. E. G. Ohmer, of Dayton, Ohio, announces the engagement of her daughter, Dorothy, to Lieut. John N. Hauser, 5th Field Art., stationed at Fort Sill, Okla. Miss Ohmer is a sister of Mrs. Roger S. Parrott, wife of Lieut. Roger S. Parrott, 3d Field Art.

Lieut. Benjamin V. McCandlish, U.S.N., and Miss Margherita Wilson Wood were married at Manila, P.I., June 12, 1914.

The Misses Esther and Edith Redfield, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Redfield, gave at "Seaconnet," the Redfields' country home on Bainbridge Island, an informal luncheon July 15 to thirty-five girl friends, seated at two tables, one in the dining room and one on the adjoining veranda, each centered with baskets of blue bachelor buttons and red and white sweet peas. An interesting feature of the luncheon was the announcement of the engagement of Miss Esther Redfield to Lieut. Peter Hill Ottosen, C.A.C., U.S.A., the marriage to take place in the early fall. Lieutenant Ottosen is stationed in the Philippines in command of the Henry Knox, U.S.M.P.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Tonkin, of Euclid Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth street, New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rosalind Tonkin, to Ensign Forrest U. Lake, U.S.N., son of Dr. Frederick Lake, of Florence, S.C. The marriage will take place as soon as Mr. Lake returns from Mexican waters, where he is on board the North Dakota.

The engagement of Miss Hazel Roberts and Asst. Naval Constr. Ralph Downs Weyerbacher, U.S.N., was announced by Dr. Frank Roberts, of Fairhaven, Conn., father of Miss Roberts. Miss Roberts is a sister of Lieut. Frank H. Roberts, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in November. Mr. Weyerbacher was graduated from Annapolis in 1909.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, Inf., U.S.A., the son of Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U.S.A., and brother of Mr. Henry S. Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War, died at Asheville, N.C., July 27, 1914. He leaves his wife and one son. He was born in Kentucky July 17, 1875, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Army Oct. 10, 1898. He was promoted first lieutenant, 10th Infantry, Feb. 5, 1900, and captain May 31, 1906. Among other duties he served as aid to General Lawton in the Philippines and was severely wounded at the battle of San Mateo, in which engagement General Lawton was killed. After returning to this country with General Lawton's body he served at various stations, and in 1901 again returned to the Philippines, where he was on duty in Mindanao, participating in the campaign against hostile Moros. The remainder of Captain Breckinridge's service consisted of an additional tour of duty in the Philippines, a term of service in Alaska and in Panama and at various posts in this country. At the time of his demise he was on duty as inspector-instructor of the National Guard of Kentucky and located at Lexington.

Another old and gallant Army veteran of several wars passed away on July 25, 1914, when Brig. Gen. Camillo C. Carr, U.S.A., retired, died at Chicago, Ill. General Carr was born on March 3, 1842, at Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Va., and entered Chicago University in 1859, leaving before graduation to join the Army. He served as a private in the 1st Cavalry from August, 1862, until November, 1863, when he was appointed a second lieutenant in that regiment. He was promoted first lieutenant in June, 1864, and served continuously with the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War. As a first lieutenant he commanded six troops of the 1st Cavalry in all the battles of General Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley campaign, and although wounded at Cedar Creek he remained with his regiment. General Carr was brevetted first lieutenant May 6, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Todd's Tavern, Va., and captain Sept. 19, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Winchester, Va. After the war General Carr took part in the Apache Indian campaigns in Arizona for many years, was in the Nez Percé campaign in 1877, the Bannock campaign in 1878, and was again in Arizona in 1881 and 1882. He received the brevet of major Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians at Camas Meadows, Ida., Aug. 20, 1877. He was promoted to captain, 1st Cavalry, in 1869, and major, 8th Cavalry, in 1891. He was appointed assistant instructor at the Infantry and Cavalry School in Fort Leavenworth in 1885, and became head of the Department of Cavalry in 1891, remaining until 1894, when he was assigned to duty as inspector

general of the Department of the Columbia. He was at Huntsville, Ala., with the 8th Cavalry in 1898, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 5th Cavalry, in October, 1898. He went with the 5th Cavalry to Porto Rico, where he commanded the greater part of the western end of the island for about seventeen months. He was promoted colonel, 4th Cavalry, in January, 1900, and joined his regiment in the Philippines, returning to the United States in 1901. Shortly after his return he was made commandant of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kas. In August, 1903, he was appointed a brigadier general, and was in command of the Department of Dakota when retired for age on March 3, 1906. General Carr contributed extensively to military journals, and translated "Cavalry Outpost Duty" from the French of Gen. F. de Brack.

Major Daniel Mortimer Lee, U.S.A., retired, aged seventy-four, a native of New London, died at Memorial Hospital there on July 28, 1914. Major Lee, besides serving all through the Civil War, was a veteran of Indian campaigns, and among other fights took part in the Red River battle under Custer. Major Lee was born in Connecticut Nov. 9, 1840. He joined Company E, 2d Conn. Volunteer Infantry, as a private, May 7, 1861. He was appointed sergeant of Company K, 1st Conn. Heavy Artillery, April 4, 1862, and after being discharged Dec. 31, 1863, he was appointed second lieutenant of the 29th Conn. Colored Infantry, Jan. 1, 1864. He was promoted first lieutenant Feb. 1, 1865, and was honorably mustered out in October of the latter year. He was appointed a second lieutenant of the 19th U.S. Infantry Feb. 23, 1866. He was transferred to the 37th Infantry Sept. 21, 1866, and was promoted first lieutenant Sept. 12 of the same year. He was transferred to the 5th Infantry May 19, 1869; was assigned to the 6th Infantry Jan. 1, 1871; was promoted captain in October, 1876, and was retired for disability in the line of duty June 26, 1883. He was advanced to major on the retired list April 23, 1904, for Civil War service.

Lieut. Harry Hammerstein, 9th Coast Art., N.G.N.Y., a well known theatrical manager, and son of Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, a prominent theatrical manager, died at New London, Conn., July 28, of diabetes, in the Lawrence Hospital. His death was unexpected until the morning of July 28, when his condition became rapidly worse. Lieutenant Hammerstein, despite his busy life as a theatrical manager, took a great interest in military work. He first joined the Guard as a private in Company E, 22d N.Y., Dec. 19, 1888, and rose to the rank of Q.M. sergeant. He was honorably discharged in March, 1895. He enlisted in Company K, N.Y., on April, 1897, and served as Q.M. sergeant in the 22d Volunteer during the war with Spain. He was honorably discharged in May, 1899. He joined the 9th Coast Artillery, N.Y., as a second lieutenant June 25, 1912, and at the time of his death was on duty as Q.M. and commissary with the regiment at Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, N.Y. He arrived in Fort Wright, on Fishers Island, July 26, for a two weeks' tour of duty. On Monday afternoon, July 27, he was taken ill with diabetes, from which he had been a sufferer for some time, and his condition became so serious that he was taken to New London on a government transport. Members of the Hospital Corps of his regiment accompanied him, and he was taken from the transport to the hospital in an ambulance. Lieutenant Hammerstein's wife was at the Mansion House, Fishers Island, when her husband was taken ill and accompanied him to the hospital in New London. Besides his wife he leaves a son. He was very popular in the regiment, and his death will be deeply mourned. Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, commanding the 9th, detailed the following officers as honorary pallbearers: Second Lieuts. John J. Finlay, James J. Meyer, Foulke O. E. Knudson, Charles D. Bernheimer, Burt F. Tomlinson and Lucius C. Higgins. The following were detailed as pallbearers: Sergeants Major William G. Rose, J. Walter Golden and John E. Griffiths, Engr. William H. Finlay, Q.M. Sergt. Joseph C. Kopp, Sergt. Clark R. Nickerson. An escort was furnished by the 18th and 22d Companies, under the command of 2d Lieut. Jeremiah W. O'Mahoney, with the band and field music.

Ellwood S. Hand, a former second lieutenant of the 15th Cavalry, who was dismissed from the Service Jan. 25, 1913, died at the Colon Hospital on July 11. He was employed on the Isthmus since March, 1913.

Dr. Henry Kremer, father of Capt. E. D. Kremer, M.C., died at Holland, Mich., on July 15, 1914.

Mrs. John Douglass Allen, mother of Major John H. Allen, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Dixon Springs, Tenn., July 22, 1914.

Elizabeth Margaret Swanson, daughter of Lieut. Ernest A. Swanson, U.S.N., died at Redlands, Cal., July 17, 1914.

Charles H. Pendleton, who entered the U.S. Navy as an acting midshipman Sept. 27, 1860, and was dropped July 12, 1884, while holding the rank of lieutenant commander, died at Martinsburg, W.Va., July 18, 1914.

## DEATH OF BEN CLARK.

Ben Clark, a noted scout and interpreter in Indian campaigns and a veteran of the Civil War, whom many old officers and men of the Army will recall, died at Fort Reno, Okla., July 24, 1914. In speaking of his death after being informed of it by a telegram from the family of the deceased, Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., says:

"His death will be sorrowful news to the officers of the Army who served on the plains during the Indian campaigns, such as Generals Miles, Sheridan, Randall, Wade, Baldwin, Jesse M. Lee and others, all of whom knew him well. He was about the last of those faithful, honest, public servants who spent their whole lives as guides and interpreters with the Army during the Indian wars, and owing to their expert knowledge of the language and customs of the Indians, as well as the confidence they inspired, have saved untold amounts of blood and money, and rendered a service to our Government far beyond any return they received. Ben Clark was born in Missouri about seventy-two and a half years ago and went West while still young. He was in the expedition of Albert Sidney Johnson in 1857-8, called the Utah War, where he became the friend and pupil of such men as Jim Bridger and Kit Carson. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and went back on the plains and was chief of scouts for General Custer in 1868 in the Washita campaign, and served as well in many other expeditions on the Northern and Southern plains. He was stationed first at Fort Supply, Indian Territory; later moved to Fort Reno, where he lived for many years, having the confidence of all his commanders, as well as of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, with whom he



was associated for more than forty years, by whom he was called 'Red Neck.'

"He was a master of the Cheyenne tongue, and at the request of Gen. Philip Sheridan wrote a grammar and dictionary of that language, which was not completed when General Sheridan died and was not published; the manuscript is now in the hands of Eastern friends. General Sheridan had the greatest confidence in Ben Clark's ability and judgment and knowledge of the Indians' character and intentions, and sent him on many confidential missions. The writer first met him on one of these missions in Dakota in 1877, and a mutual friendship then started which continued to the present day, and much was owed to his skill and kindness for assistance in learning the sign language of the plains Indians, in which Ben Clark was more proficient than any white man so far encountered.

"One of his greatest services was performed with Major Gen. George M. Randall. In the seventies the latter commanded the post of Fort Reno, Indian Territory, and received a message from the Cheyenne and Arapaho agent at Darlington that the Indians were about to destroy the agency, kill all the white people and run off to the Staked Plains on the warpath. General Randall, then a captain of the 23d Infantry, called out the troops, but without waiting for them to assemble went at once to the agency, accompanied only by Ben Clark as interpreter. They found a seething mob of mounted, armed and angry warriors, and at the risk of their lives succeeded in quieting the Indians and getting them to disperse without the firing of a shot, thus saving the lives of the people, preventing the destruction of the agency and an expensive war to force the Indians back on the reservation.

"Ben Clark was honest, quiet and modest, but brave and forceful to a degree. He had letters and telegrams from Gen. P. H. Sheridan and other commanders that those highest in rank in our Army would be proud to have received, and his death marks the disappearance of a type we will see no more."

#### PERSONALS.

*Contributions to this column are always welcome.*

Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., is registered at the Hotel Mathewson, Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., was at Vichy, France, near Paris, on July 21, feeling very well.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. William Dulty Smith, U.S.M.C., at Philadelphia, Pa., July 16, 1914.

Miss Hilda Keller, of Hartford, Conn., has been visiting the Misses Baxter at the Boston Navy Yard for the past week.

Cadet Crampton Jones, U.S.M.A., son of Major Jones, 8th Inf., is the guest of Mr. Enders, of Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

A son, Joseph Henry Holt, was born to the wife of Paymr. Fred W. Holt, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., July 15, 1914.

A daughter, Orian Elizabeth Smith, was born to the wife of Major Clarke S. Smith, C.E., U.S.A., at St. Louis, Mo., July 19, 1914.

Capt. F. A. Ramsey, U.S.M.C., on duty at Vera Cruz, Mexico, was on July 14 granted leave for a month under exceptional circumstances.

A son, Herndon Browning Kelly, jr., was born at Philadelphia July 26, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. Herndon Browning Kelly, U.S.N.

Mrs. Elodia Trapp Dick, of Chicago, was the guest last week of her sisters, Mrs. White and Mrs. Wiley, of Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

Mrs. Sydney H. Hopson, who has been visiting her old home in England, returned via Montreal last week to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

Ensign and Mrs. Ralph G. Risley gave a charming little informal dinner on board the destroyer Trippe for Miss Hilda Keller and the Misses Baxter July 23.

Gen. J. H. Smith, U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith expect to spend about three weeks in the Adirondacks. They will be at Hurricane Lodge, Hurricane, Essex county, N.Y.

Mrs. Joseph L. Knowlton has taken an apartment at 2701 Green street, San Francisco, Cal., where she expects to remain during Major Knowlton's tour of duty in the Philippines.

Col. S. M. Swigert, U.S.A., and daughter, Mrs. A. McIntyre, have returned to Fort Sill after spending six weeks in Galveston with Captain McIntyre, who was a member of the Machine-gun Board.

Capt. Clarence G. Bunker, C.A.C., of Fort Warren, Mass., will arrive in St. Paul Aug. 2 to join Mrs. Bunker and her children, who are spending the summer with Mrs. Bunker's mother, Mrs. A. S. Pope, 688 Oakland avenue.

The national encampment of the Sons of Veterans will be held in Detroit, Mich., in conjunction with the national encampment of the Grand Army during the week of Aug. 31. The ladies' auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans will also hold its annual convention at that time and place.

Comdr. J. Edward Palmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Palmer are at the Arlington Hotel, Cobourg, Canada, after a most delightful motor trip of one thousand miles in their Franklin car. On their trip they visited Hammondport, and had the pleasure of inspecting the hydroaeroplane America. Comdr. and Mrs. Palmer will spend the summer in Cobourg.

Major J. H. McRae, A.G. Dept., and daughter, Miss Dorothy, have returned to their apartment at the Toronto, in Washington, D.C., after a delightful visit with friends in Georgia. Mrs. McRae and daughter Mildred are spending the summer with Mr. Stough, the brother of Mrs. McRae, in Minneapolis, and they will not rejoin the Major until fall.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty, of Ithaca, N.Y., announce the birth July 25 of a son, whom they have named James Brewster Dougherty, in honor of Mrs. Dougherty's father, Mr. James G. Brewster, of Leavenworth, Kas. Mrs. Dougherty was Miss Edna Brewster. Mrs. James G. Brewster is now with her daughter in Utica, N.Y.

Col. and Mrs. T. C. Goodman are regretting the departure of their daughter, Mrs. W. B. Walker, and her children, who, after nearly a year's visit in the United States, are returning to their home in Hong Kong. They left New York July 27, and after a few days' stop-over at their old home at Chicago, will sail from San Francisco on the Pacific Mail S.S. Mongolia Aug. 8.

Rear Admiral John V. B. Bleeker, U.S.N., is among the recent arrivals at Narragansett Pier, R.I.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Edgar H. Thompson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Columbus, Ohio, July 21, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Roy W. Holderness, of West Point, N.Y., are guests at the American Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

A son, Harry Jefferson Abbett, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. (J.G.) H. J. Abbett, U.S.N., at Covington, Ky., July 23.

A picture of Mrs. Martin E. Trench, wife of Commander Trench, U.S.N., appears in the Washington Post for Sunday, July 26.

A son, Narcisse Felix Pepin, was born to the wife of Lieut. Louis D. Pepin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Morgan, Ala., July 20.

Lieut. James Franklin, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Franklin are spending the season at the Monterey Inn, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

A daughter, Catherine Agnas Griswold, was born to the wife of Lieut. O. W. Griswold, 18th U.S. Inf., at Cranford, N.J., July 25, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. M. Chubb, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., announce the arrival of a son, Wistar Morris, jr., born July 24, 1914, at Newburgh, N.Y.

The Washington Post for Sunday, July 26, publishes a charming picture of Mrs. Henry S. Breckinridge, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War.

Lieut. Theodore Gordon Ellyson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ellyson announce the birth of a daughter, Helen Garrard Glenn, on July 21, 1914, at New York city.

Gen. and Mrs. Frank D. Baldwin are summing with Mr. Milward Adams, of Chicago, at his hunting and fishing lodge in the Rockies, Shawnee, Colo.

Gen. and Mrs. L. A. Matile, U.S.A., recently returned from an extended tour through the Orient, and have taken a house in Cranford, N.J., for the summer.

Mrs. Gaston, wife of Col. J. A. Gaston, 6th U.S. Cav., is spending the summer with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. W. L. Haskin, at their country home in Waterford, Conn.

Major L. S. Upton, 10th U.S. Inf., was registered at the Hotel Collingwood, New York city, July 29, en route from Camp Otis, Canal Zone, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

The Misses Anne and Evelina Gieves, daughters of Capt. Albert Gieves, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, have arrived at Jamestown, R.I., for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. William T. Truxtun, widow of Commodore Truxtun, U.S.N., and Miss Cornelia Truxtun, of Norfolk, Va., are spending several months at Stoney Man Mountain, Va.

Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Ward, Miss Katharine and their daughter, Mrs. E. A. Stebbins, husband and children are at Blue Mountain Lake, in the Adirondack Mountains, N.Y.

P.A. Surg. Robert C. Ransdell, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Mayflower, and Mrs. Ransdell are taking a motor trip through New England, and are now spending several days at Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Kaufmann announce the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Kaufmann was formerly Miss May Hunter, daughter of the late Dr. S. L. Hunter, who was stationed at Fort Leavenworth for many years.

The Duke and Duchess of Richelieu, the latter formerly Miss Douglas Wise, of Baltimore, daughter of the late Capt. Frederick M. Wise, U.S.N., are making a series of motor trips through New England, with headquarters in New York, N.Y.

Comdr. Archibald H. Davis, U.S.N., Mrs. Davis and the latter's sister, Miss Marjorie Colton, who are at Watch Hill, R.I., for the season, motored over to Narragansett Pier, R.I., and were registered at the Casino there on July 23.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. McBride announce the birth of a daughter at Washington, D.C., on July 19. The child is a granddaughter of Med. Dir. and Mrs. R. C. Persons, and a niece of Naval Constr. and Mrs. S. M. Henry, Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. H. Walsh and Lieut. and Mrs. David McD. Le Breton.

Lieut. and Mrs. George S. Patton, of Fort Myer, Va., have arrived at Prides Crossing, Mass., for a visit of several weeks with Mrs. Patton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ayer, and while there will attend the wedding of Mr. Frederick Ayer, jr., and Miss Hilda Rice, which will take place at Ipswich, Mass., on Aug. 4.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Douglas Roller and Mrs. Roller, of Charleston, W. Va., are visiting their nephew, Surg. R. Roller Richardson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Richardson at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. They have been extensively entertained with dinner parties, automobile excursions, etc. Dr. Roller is a distinguished Episcopal clergyman and a well known genealogist.

Gen. C. A. Coolidge, U.S.A., Dr. Babcock, Mr. John Kay, Mr. C. F. Heyerman and a number of other members of the Detroit Philatelic Society will attend the convention of the American Philatelic Society at Niagara Falls, N.Y., Aug. 11, 12 and 13. President Coolidge will probably be re-elected for the ensuing year. A contest will center on the board of vice-presidents between the candidates from Cleveland and San Francisco. The result will probably decide whether the next convention shall be held in the East or on the Pacific coast. Gen. and Mrs. Coolidge will take a trip to Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, returning by way of Niagara Falls in order that the General may preside at the American Philatelic Society Convention on Aug. 11, 12 and 13. They will be at home again in their apartments at the Pasadena, Detroit, Mich., by Aug. 16.

"Col. J. M. McDonald, U.S.A., who is a brother of Mrs. Hiram D. Barr, of Anniston, Ala.," says the Anniston Evening Star, "is now in service as inspector general of the Hawaiian Department and is stationed in Honolulu. Colonel McDonald, who is in the Cavalry, is a native Alabamian. Colonel McDonald has been in the Service of Uncle Sam three boys of whom he and his friends are very proud. The two older ones graduated from West Point at the age of twenty, both getting their appointments from this state. Joe McDonald, who is a graduate of the class of 1912, is in the 12th Cavalry, now stationed in Colorado; and Robert, who graduated this year, is also in the Cavalry. The third son, John Bacon McDonald, jr., passed the entrance examination creditably last June at the age of sixteen, and entered Annapolis. The boys were said to have developed a love for the Army and Navy at an early age and made every effort to enter the Service as early as possible after reaching the proper age."

Col. and Mrs. Menoher and their children are at Rockwood Camp, Asquam Lake, N.H., for the summer.

Mrs. H. G. Lyon is with her sister, Mrs. Howard N. Thompson, and family at Hotel Bellevue, Bay Head, N.J.

Mrs. Albert L. Myer's address will be care of Capt. E. A. Myer, 11th U.S. Inf., 6th Brigade, Texas City, Texas.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John H. Upshur are at the Crawford House, White Mountains, for a stay of several months.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fred W. Milner, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter, Nancy Wood Milner, at Portsmouth, N.H., July 24, 1914.

Col. William S. Stanton, U.S.A., and Miss Katharine Stanton, of Boston, Mass., sailed on July 21 on board the Laconia for an indefinite stay abroad.

Capt. and Mrs. Roger Welles were luncheon hosts at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., on July 22, in honor of the Naval Attaché of the French Embassy, Commander Martin.

Mrs. John P. Finley and Miss Finley are guests of Commodore E. C. Benedict on his yacht Oneida. They join the New York Yacht Club cruise to Newport for a week, and then go up the coast of Maine.

Mrs. Boush and Miss Catharine Boush, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, U.S.N., who are now at their summer home on Gerrish Island, Me., will spend the latter part of the season at Newport, R.I.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mills expect to sail from New York on Aug. 7 on the St. Paul and return on the St. Louis, leaving Southampton on Sept. 12. The four weeks ashore they plan to spend in Great Britain.

A surprise party with favors of a nautical flavor was given by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wilkinson at Narragansett Pier, R.I., July 25, for their son, Lieut. Theodore S. Wilkinson, U.S.N., who was there on leave from the Florida. A miniature battleship suggested the Florida, and among the favors were small water wagons and flasks of grape juice.

Col. S. L'H. Slocum, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Slocum, who have a country place at South Dartmouth, Cape Cod, are on a motor trip in the White Mountain region, and have with them as their guests Sir Arthur Herbert, Lady Herbert and Miss Herbert. Their journey takes them by way of Jefferson to Bretton Woods, before the homeward start. Col. and Mrs. Slocum's guests will visit them at their place on Cape Cod.

Mrs. Richard Coke Burleson, wife of Lieutenant Burleson, 3d U.S. Field Art., and niece of Postmaster General Burleson, arrived at New York city July 29 for a month's campaign with the Women's Political Union. Mrs. Burleson rode on horseback at the head of the suffrage parade in Washington more than a year ago. Last winter she gave up society to devote herself to political study at George Washington University.

Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Green, U.S.N., gave a most delightful informal dance at Quarters B for the young people of the Boston Navy Yard and some Boston friends. The house was artistically decorated with flags and flowers, and the navy yard band furnished good music for the dancers. The party ended with the old-fashioned Virginia reel and a toast to Lieutenant Commander Green on his promotion to that rank and a vote of thanks for a most enjoyable evening.

"Our much valued Infantry I-I, Col. Alfred C. Sharpe," says the Colorado National Guard Bulletin, "is due to join the 'Sons of Rest,' otherwise the retired list, early this fall, on account of having reached the retiring age. The probabilities are that Colonel Sharpe will be made a brigadier general before his retirement. If President Wilson cares anything about our wishes he will make the appointment. We hope Colonel Sharpe will remain in Denver after his retirement."

The Misses Calhoun, daughters of the late Rear Admiral Calhoun, U.S.N., entertained at dinner July 22 at the new clubhouse in Washington, which has recently been opened on the Potomac, opposite Great Falls. Lock Tavern Club is one of the most exclusive and interesting of the out-of-town clubs. It was once an inn and is over 150 years old. The odd style of architecture and quaint furnishings make it very attractive, and the fine roads leading there an ideal objective point for motorists.

The Saturday Evening Post of July 25 publishes a full length likeness of William Wallace Wotherspoon, Chief of the General Staff, U.S.A., of whom it says: "A fine, husky warrior is the General. Early in his career he made casual inquiries as to the real meaning of commencement to the graduates of West Point. He received various answers and then formulated an answer himself. 'Commencement,' he said, 'means, as I translate it, to commence. That being the case, let's begin!' So he led various members of the classes of embryo heroes aside and talked to them. 'Boys,' he said, 'you've been given your commissions and you are a lot of fancy horse-back soldiers. You dance well and you ride to some effect; on parade you are wonders. Granting all that, why not learn a few things necessary to the soldiering business?' So he and a few others originated or helped to originate the post-graduate courses at Fort Leavenworth and in the Army War College, where the boys are taught how to command large bodies of men, to handle big problems of offense and defense, and to prepare plans against the invasion of every country with which there is even the remotest possibility of war. He has been firm in the conviction that a graduate of West Point does not necessarily know all there is to be known of the art of war, and has seen to it that they have had further instruction. He took his own medicine too; for he was graduated from the War College in 1905 and then went to the General Staff. He was president of the War College from 1910 to 1912, and was made assistant to the Chief of the General Staff in 1912, succeeding Major Gen. Leonard Wood as Chief in April of the present year. Wotherspoon has had long service on the General Staff. He has had a hand in much of its work; and it is probable there is no officer in the Army who has a more comprehensive grasp of all our present and possible military problems. The laws says he must retire this fall because he will then be sixty-four; but he is one of the liveliest young men of sixty-four in this country. He can outstride many of the captains of the Army, is one of those steel-wire sort of men—all tendon and muscle—and a fine and likable person. If there is a war with Mexico or with any other country after he is retired you will find him in it, even though he must go as a major of Volunteers. So far as the standpatters of the Army are concerned, he has already made them most uncomfortable, and he will harry them until the end of his days. He is a very real sort of Army progressive, is Wotherspoon; and he is no slouch of a politician along those selfsame lines."



Mrs. Clifton Comly has arrived at Tuxedo, N.Y., and is with her son, Mr. Garrard Comly, and family.

Mrs. W. H. Noble and little daughter are visiting Mrs. William M. Barnum at Southampton, L.I.

Miss Elizabeth Kellogg Schenck, daughter of the late Lieut. William T. Schenck, is spending the summer at Mitiwanga, on Lake Erie, chaperoned by Toledo friends.

Major Charles D. Rhodes, 15th U.S. Cav., who has been on duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, has been ordered to duty as commandant of the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kas.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Craig, U.S.A., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie, to Lieut. Ralph Hospital, 13th U.S. Cav. The wedding will take place in the fall.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, will make an address before the Equity Congress of Greater New York on Sunday afternoon at five o'clock at 89 West 134th street, New York city.

The Constitution, of Atlanta, Ga., devotes nearly a page of its issue of July 19 to an account by Col. W. P. Evans, U.S.A., of the Battles of Atlanta and Peach Tree Creek, fought July 20 and 22, 1864, a half century earlier.

Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey L. Carden, U.S.R.C.S., and sons, Blythe and Diaz, who have been spending July with Col. and Mrs. John B. Weber at Shamokin, Pa., left July 28 for the East. Mrs. Carden and her sons will go to the Adirondacks for August and after that to New York, where they will join Captain Carden.

Two Moons, famous Cheyenne warrior and veteran of the Custer fight, shook hands with President Wilson at the White House in Washington, D.C., July 30, and incidentally met Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., who participated in campaigns against the Indians in the West, and talked to him in the sign language, once so famous on the frontier. Two Moons was attired in civilian dress. Although he is seventy-six years old, he is erect and virile, while his long hair is still raven black.

Lieut. and Mrs. George Grunert, U.S. Cav., are spending the summer at Minnetonka Beach, Minn., where they have taken a cottage, and have as their guests the Misses Mary and Lucy Reynolds, St. Louis, Mo., and Mr. Matthew G. Reynolds, Minneapolis, Minn. As week-end guests Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Kent and Mr. Sam Crosssett, of Faribault, Minn., enjoyed the lake breezes and the good swimming. Lieutenant Grunert is on duty at Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn. During the summer he is serving as inspector-instructor of Cavalry at Militia encampments in the Middle West.

#### OPINIONS OF J.A. GENERAL.

Several communications have been submitted to the Judge Advocate General as to when the provision in the Army Appropriation Act of April 27, 1914, requiring certain time lost in the Service to be made good in order to complete the enlistments occurring before the passage of the act or enlistments entered into before that date. A case in point is that of a private soldier in the Quartermaster Corps, who is being held in service thirty-two days to make good the number of days of absence from active duty on account of sickness resulting from his own misconduct between March 9 to 25 and April 17 to May 1, 1914, all dates inclusive. It is evident that he is being held under an enlistment in effect when the Act of April 27 was approved, and the question is whether or not the absences occurring prior to the date of said act are embraced in the terms of the proviso and must be made good in order that said enlistment may be regarded as complete. In the opinion of the Judge Advocate General this soldier is entitled to his discharge at the expiration of the calendar period of his enlistment and should not be held to make up time lost by absences or sickness due to his own misconduct occurring either before or after said Act of April 27, 1914.

The J.A. General holds that the United States was justified in violating the eight hour law of June 19, 1912, when, not having sufficient transports available to be prepared to promptly execute the orders for the quick transportation of troops and animals to Mexico, it chartered and gave rush orders to refit the chartered steamship Minnesotian into an animal ship at once, by working night and day without regard to hours as the situation seemed to demand.

It is held that the order detailing Major Gilbert A. Youngberg, C.E., as professor at the U.S. Military Academy under the Act of April 15, 1914, cannot be antedated so as to take effect on July 1, 1914, the date from which provision was made in the said act for the said position. The action suggested involves a nunc pro tunc order giving a retrospective operation to one already issued, and there is no legal authority for issuing such an order. It is in the nature of a ratification of something previously done or attempting to be done, and as such cannot be availed of to manufacture a state of facts which did not exist at the prior date; neither can the order take effect prior to the date.

#### ARMY ITEMS.

George F. Rauchfuss, alias Dr. George F. Rockford, who told the police of Hartford, Conn., July 25, when he was arrested on a charge of drunkenness, that he was a retired surgeon major in the U.S. Army and at present a surgeon on the staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York, was taken from the police station July 26 to St. Francis's Hospital to be treated for alcoholism. There is no such officer in the Medical Department of the Army.

Second Lieut. William B. Rosecrans, jr., 1st Field Art., U.S.A., has resigned from the Army to take effect Aug. 14, 1914. He was born in Michigan Feb. 27, 1890, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1909. He is at present on duty at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu.

The Army transport Buford arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Alaska July 28 with the 30th Infantry; Captain McBrayer, Med. Corps, Lieutenant Artaud, Med. Res. Corps, Casuals: Hospital Corps, 34; Quartermaster Corps, 24; Signal Corps, 1; 14th Infantry, 1; and general prisoner, 1.

The 30th U.S. Infantry, from Alaska, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., for station, July 28.

The students' military camp at Burlington, Vt., has made very marked progress, to the great satisfaction of the Army instructors. Each of the four companies of the battalion of nearly 400 students has some special optional work assigned for each afternoon in the week except Wednesday and Saturday. This work consists of equitation, first aid, visual signaling, bayonet and

saber exercises, map sketching, target practice with small bore Springfield rifles, and tactical problem work. The discipline is strict, and every student is required to be in the ranks at every formation. Beginning in the morning at six o'clock, the cadets are put through a set of muscle developing exercises. One of the companies is taking up Butts' Manual of Rifle Drill at this time. Then there is close and extended order drills, instruction in the combat principles, problems of attack and defense, in which Company L, of the 5th Infantry, and Troop M, of the 2d Cavalry, U.S.A., will take part. The work of patrols and advance guards, etc., is also included in the program. There are also lectures and tactical walks.

#### APPOINTMENTS TO WEST POINT.

The following named candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1915 have been appointed during the past week:

Alabama—Hugh M. Wilson, Opelika.  
California—Roland Stenzel, 725 S. Alvarado street, Los Angeles; Leon N. Long, alternate, 510 Broadway, Redondo Beach; Major J. Sams, alternate, 425 E. Vernon avenue, Los Angeles.

Georgia—Nimmons Davis, La Grange.  
Illinois—Brett B. Hurff, Galesburg.  
Texas—Neal Davis, alternate, Center.  
Virginia—William B. Miller, alternate, Staunton.  
Washington—Lamont Davis, care of Col. C. B. Davis, Seattle.

Wisconsin—Joseph T. Zak, 820 Grant street, Milwaukee; Edwin Pabst, alternate, 613 Eleventh street, Milwaukee; Clarence E. W. Meyer, alternate, 619 Fourteenth street, Milwaukee.

#### OUR NEW BATTLESHIPS.

While there may be some new features in the battleships authorized by the last appropriation bill, they will represent no radical departure in construction or equipment. No attempt will be made to increase the speed, despite the agitation along this line in Europe, the naval authorities standing pat on their contentions that to increase the speed of a battleship it would be necessary to sacrifice its offensive or its defensive qualities. Of course, an effort will be made to increase the armor if it can be done without interfering with the speed of the ship. In order to fit into the organization of the best vessels of the fleet the three new ships must develop a speed of between twenty and a half and twenty-one knots. One of the chief reasons for disposing of the Mississippi and Idaho was their inability to make this speed. Although the Bureau of Ordnance some time ago prepared plans for a 16-inch gun, which plans can be used at any time the Secretary decides to increase the size of the guns on the battleships, it is not probable that this step will be taken in the construction of this year's program. The new ships will therefore carry the present type of 14-inch guns. This is regarded as one of the most powerful guns afloat, if not of the longest range. Nothing has happened in the construction of the navy of any other country to convince the Navy Department that the time is ripe for an increase in the caliber of the big guns of the Navy. The three-gun turret arrangement having proved a success, this arrangement of the new battleships' armament will be followed. It is doubtful whether the ships could carry three 16-inch guns in one turret, and a change in the size of the gun would make it necessary to make some radical departures in turret construction. Of course, the new ships will be oil burners, and it is understood that they will be propelled by turbine engines. Mr. Daniels signed the contract plans for the new battleships on July 30. They will have a displacement of 32,000 tons, and will be named California, Idaho and Mississippi. Of these new battleships two were provided for in this year's appropriation bill and the third will be paid for by the money obtained by the sale of the old battleships Mississippi and Idaho to Greece. Bids for the new vessels will be sent out Aug. 1. The bids will be opened at the Navy Department Oct. 6, 1914. The vessels will have turbine engines and oil burning boilers of the water tube type. The dimensions and principal points of the new ships are as follows: Length over all, 624 feet; length between perpendiculars, 600 feet; breadth, extreme, 97 feet 4½ inches; draught, 30 feet; displacement, 32,000 tons; speed, 21 knots. Armament, main battery, twelve 14-inch guns; four submerged torpedo tubes; torpedo defense battery, twenty-two 5-inch rapid-fire guns.

The chaplains of the British army are "catching it" now in the form of severe criticism in the lay press, and as they are prohibited from communicating with the newspapers in their own defense they have to grin and bear it. Ignorance, either wilful or unconscious, seems to be responsible for much of the criticism. One of the charges recently brought against the chaplains was that they set too much value on military rank which they do not possess, and it is said that they sometimes go as far as to press for the punishment of men who neglect to give them the military salute. The United Service Gazette of London admits there may be isolated cases of this, but says it is not true that such a practice is confined to the military service, for saluting the chaplain has been customary in all walks of life for ages past, and long before relative military rank was established. The assignment of rank to army chaplains, it holds, is simply a convenient method of classifying them for purposes of precedence and for regulating the scales of pay and other personal allowances necessary to their office. Even if the formal adoption of relative military rank for these purposes had never been made, chaplains would naturally fall into a class or rank according to the service they fulfil. It is necessary that it should be so if for no other reason than to settle definitely their position in relation to the combatant ranks, commissioned or non-commissioned. "As to saluting," it says, "in our view a minister of religion should receive this mark of respect quite apart from any question of army rank, and most people voluntarily render it to their own priest or clergyman as a matter of course, and honor themselves by so doing. We do not think that the charge of aloofness made by our lay contemporaries is well sustained. There are many ways in which army chaplains do get into touch with men under their spiritual charge without going into the barrack rooms more freely, as it is suggested they should do."

#### SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 27, 1914.

The 1st Squadron under Major Fenton left Thursday for Pomfret, Conn., to participate in the maneuvers. The squadron will be away about a month. The officers with it were Major De Witt, M.C., Captains Burroughs, Cullen, Purinton, Lieutenants Buchanan, Shultz and Eastman. Lieutenant Coppock left with the machine-gun platoon Saturday for a practice march to Grand Isle, where they will camp for a day or two. Lieutenant Duval, temporarily attached to the machine-gun platoon, accompanied him.

Mrs. King is entertaining Mrs. Bruff. Miss Nicholson has as her guest Miss Barnes, of New York city. Mrs. Bailey is entertaining her cousin, Mrs. Colombe, of Lowell, Mass., and Lieut. and Mrs. Smith have Lieutenant Commander King and Mrs. Smith's brother, Mr. Edyston, of Baltimore, with them. Mrs. Fenton has as her guest her two cousins, Miss Davies and Mr. Davies, of New York.

The bridge club met on Thursday with Mrs. De Witt. Mrs. Graham won the prize. The guests were Mesdames Nicholson, Dickman, Winn, Walsh, Fenton, Paine, Smedberg, Wade, Kochersperger, King, Harvey, Coppock, Smedley, Brown, Mesdames Bruff, Smedberg and Andrews.

A large number of officers and ladies were entertained Tuesday evening at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Allen, of New York, on the shores of Lake Champlain. A dance was held, a band and an orchestra furnishing the music. Mrs. Smedberg entertained on Thursday at bridge for Captain Smedberg's mother, Mrs. Smedberg, who is her guest. Mrs. King also entertained with bridge on Friday for her guest, Mrs. Bruff.

Mrs. Cox gave a dinner Wednesday for her guests, the Misses Collins, of St. Louis, and for Misses Nicholson, Barnes, Dickman, Winn and King. Lieutenants Sumner, Shultz, Nelson, Farman, Rutt, Eastman and Duval. Most of the officers and ladies of the garrison enjoyed a moving picture play Thursday evening at the post exchange. Lieutenant Coppock, post exchange officer, has arranged to have a play given once a month.

The hop Friday evening was well attended. A number of officers from the Militia camp, near the post and from the student camp in town attended. Mr. and Mrs. Allen and their house party motored out for the hop. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, of Sherburne Point, and their daughter, Mrs. James S. Green, wife of Lieutenant Green, of the 10th Cavalry, were there.

The 1st Regiment of Infantry of the Vermont National Guard arrived on Friday and are now camped near the drill ground. Colonel Morton, 5th U.S. Inf., is in command of the camp. Captain Roberts, 2d Cav., is acting as adjutant. Company B, 5th Inf., is in camp with the Militia. Colonel Nelson, of Derby Line, spent Sunday in the post as guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley. Colonel Mills, I.G. Dept., and Miss Mills left the post on Saturday. The post was thronged on Sunday with sightseers, who came to enjoy the baseball, polo and band concert. The student camp is using the target range and drill ground of the post this week. The 2d Cavalry are at work on field problems and are enjoying short marches through the country.

#### FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., July 25, 1914.

The Misses Dean and Conroy, from Oklahoma City, have been guests of Mrs. Lesley J. McNair this week, and several entertainments have been given in their honor. On Friday Mrs. McNair chaperoned a party to Medicine Park consisting of the Misses Dean and Conroy, Lieutenants Short, Jones and Frankenberg. On Saturday the same party made the beautiful trip to the Government Forest Reserve, taking a picnic luncheon.

The third and last polo game of a series was played Sunday on the lower field. The winners were Lieutenants Jones, Smith, Oliphant and Greenwald, versus Lieutenants Pennell, Hatch, Cruse and Polk. At the close of the game the bachelors gave a lunch for Major and Mrs. Farr, Lieut. and Mrs. Pennell, Lieut. and Mrs. Cruse, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Mesdames Sharp, Ross and McNair, the Misses Dean, Conroy and Sharp, Lieutenants Frankenberg, Hauser, Young and Capron. Mrs. Lesley J. McNair gave a supper in honor of her guests and for Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Lieutenants Sharp, Jones, Short, Hauser, Polk and Frankenberg.

An informal hop took place Monday in the old post in compliment to the Misses Dean and Conroy. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane had supper Thursday for Colonel Adams, Mesdames Lininger, Stephens and Ross. Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith and her son, Capt. Wright Smith, left July 24 for New York. Captain Smith sails for England July 30. The sympathy of the post is extended to Capt. Richard H. McMaster on the death of his father, which occurred this week.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 27, 1914.

The officers and ladies of the first loop gave a dancing party Thursday at Colonel Chaffield's house. Lieut. and Mrs. Beebe gave a beach supper Friday for Colonel Tate, Major and Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Burt, Miss Dorothy Trout, Mrs. Tupper, Mrs. Paul, Capt. and Mrs. Herron and Mr. Servier Tupper.

Captain Rogers, 27th Inf., Lieutenant Barton, 5th Cav., and Mr. Fred Youngs have entered in the open tennis tournament at Onwentsia beginning July 28. Capt. and Mrs. Herron, 18th Inf., spent the week-end here as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Beebe.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thurman H. Bane, O.D., left Saturday for station at Rock Island Arsenal. Major Tompkins, 5th Cav., returned Wednesday after a trip through Michigan inspecting sites for Militia encampments. Captain Scales and Lieutenant Chamberlin leave with Troop B Monday. They will march to Indianapolis, where they will be camped with the Ohio Militia for a week.

The young people of the post are rehearsing for a vaudeville to be held on Aug. 8 for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund. Godfrey McDonald is the business manager, assisted by Mrs. Hartman and Mrs. Burt. Lieutenant Beebe will direct the rehearsals.

#### JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., July 28, 1914.

The children's hour at the Casino Monday has proved a success, and all seemed unwilling to turn the ballroom over to the older people at ten o'clock.

Dr. and Mrs. Barton Hirst, of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Davis, of Pittsburgh, gave a dinner Saturday at the Casino.

The small fleet of torpedo destroyers in the bay has added greatly to the Navy element at the Casino for the evening dances. Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis has an exhibition, at the Gardner House, a collection of oil paintings. Miss Katherine Theiss, daughter of Capt. Emil Theiss, U.S.N., and Mrs. Theiss, is giving a supper dance this evening for her house guests, Misses Phoebe Adams and Dorsey Powell. Rear Admiral J. V. B. Bleecker is a recent arrival at the Gardner House.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 25, 1914.

The young girls of the post gave a hop on July 24. An orchestra from town played. The hostesses were Misses Ethel Hesmabach, Genevieve Hoffman, Dorothy Harker, Anna Axton, Matilda Axton, Lou Uline, Jane Uline and Ruth Coffey. Lieut. Frederick R. Palmer arrived from the border and is with Mrs. Palmer at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Stewart. They will shortly take up their residence at the post.

Ensign Noel Davis, an honor graduate of the Naval Academy, is here visiting his mother during the summer months. A number of Army ladies were guests of Mrs. Frank Leroy Dodge at a luncheon July 25 at her home in Federal Heights. The girls on the post have organized a sewing club, which meets twice a week. Mrs. Harker will instruct them.



## THE ARMY.

S.O. 176, JULY 29, 1914, WAR DEPT.  
Leave one month, permission to go beyond sea, to Col. John R. Williams, retired, on Aug. 4, 1914.  
Leave from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, 1914, to Capt. James M. Loud, 25th Inf.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Arthur H. Doig, C.A.C., extended one month.

Major Frederick M. Hartsock, M.C., relieved further duty Fort Leavenworth.

An Army retiring board appointed at Washington for examination officers. Detail for board: Brig. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, Q.M.C.; Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.G.; Col. Charles Richard, M.C.; Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisher, M.C.; Lieut. Col. Clint C. Hearn, C.A.C.; recorder, 2d Lieut. Emile V. Cutrer, 11th Inf.

Par. 11, S.O. 153, July 1, 1914, War Dept., relating to Capt. Howard H. Johnson and 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Leary, M.C., revoked.

Col. James T. Kerr, A.G., will report Aug. 4, 1914, to Brig. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, Q.M. Corps, president of Army Retiring Board, Washington, for examination by board.

Major Deane C. Howard, Capt. Edward M. Talbot, M.C., detailed medical examiners as witnesses before Army retiring board appointed to meet in Washington.

The leave granted Col. James T. Kerr, A.G., extended ten days.

Major George W. Martin, 17th Inf., detailed for service and to fill vacancy in Adjutant General's Department.

## S.O. 177, JULY 30, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Lieut. Col. Odus C. Horney, O.D., will visit Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., on business pertaining to work of Ordnance Department.

Major Charles D. Rhodes, 15th Cav., to proceed to Fort Riley for duty as commandant of Mounted Service School.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. David O. Byars, 7th Inf., further extended three months.

The leave granted Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C., is extended two months.

## ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate July 27, 1914.

Appointments in the army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, with rank from July 16, 1914: S. Adolphus Knopf, of New York, to correct an error in the name of the nominee.

Promotions in the army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Frank G. Mauldin, C.A.C., to be lieutenant colonel from July 25, 1914, vice Lieut. Col. Eugene T. Wilson, retired July 24, 1914.

Capt. James B. Mitchell, C.A.C., to be major July 25, 1914, vice Mauldin, promoted.

First Lieut. Edward E. Farnsworth, C.A.C., to be captain July 25, 1914, vice Mitchell, promoted.

Second Lieut. Fenelon Cannon, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant July 25, 1914, vice Farnsworth, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frederick E. Kingman, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant July 23, 1914, vice Geiger, detailed in the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. Simon W. Sperry, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant July 23, 1914, vice Goodier, jr., detailed in the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. Daniel N. Swan, jr., C.A.C., to be first lieutenant July 23, 1914, vice Le R. Muller, detailed in the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. Charles M. Steese, C.A.C. (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), to be first lieutenant from July 23, 1914, vice Dodd, detailed in the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. Harry W. Stovall, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant July 23, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Charles M. Steese, whose detail in the Ordnance Department is continued from that date.

## Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. Owen R. Meredith, 24th Inf., to be first lieutenant July 23, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, unassigned, detailed in the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. James C. Williams, 9th Inf., to be first lieutenant July 23, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulis, 7th Inf., detailed in the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

## ASSIGNMENTS OF NEW SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

G.O. —, JULY —, 1914, WAR DEPT.

The appointments in the Army of the United States, to date from June 12, 1914, and the assignments to corps, regiments, and other organizations of the following named cadets, graduates of the United States Military Academy, are announced:

Cadets to be second lieutenants, with rank from June 12, 1914.

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. William Henry Holcombe  | 9. Frederick S. Skinner.  |
| 2. James Bell Cress.       | 10. Dabney Otey Elliott.  |
| 3. Charles Philip Gross.   | 11. Allen Parker Cowgill. |
| 4. Bernard August Miller.  | 12. George Penn Lewis.    |
| 5. Peter Cleary Bullard.   | 13. Harrison Brand, jr.   |
| 6. Brehon Burke Somervell. | 14. Frederick W. Herman.  |
| 7. Xenophon Herbert Price. | 15. John Hill Carruth.    |
| 8. Robert Walter Crawford. |                           |

## CAVALRY ARM.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from June 12, 1914.

29. Cadet Arthur Dow Newman to the 3d Cavalry.

31. Cadet John William Butts to the 3d Cavalry.

33. Cadet Cedrick Waterson Lewis, unassigned.

39. Cadet Edward Leuffer Nevins Glass to the 3d Cavalry.

40. Cadet Charles Watson Foster to the 2d Cavalry.

43. Cadet Cuyler Jewell Clark to the 11th Cavalry.

45. Cadet Clarence Corinthen Benson to the 13th Cavalry.

46. Cadet Thomas Henry Rees, jr., to the 15th Cavalry.

48. Cadet John Henry Woodberry to the 8th Cavalry.

52. Cadet Walter Woolf Wynne to the 12th Cavalry.

55. Cadet William Abbott Robertson to the 11th Cavalry.

63. Cadet Joseph Bradford Treat to the 5th Cavalry.

65. Cadet Joseph Wilson Byron to the 5th Cavalry.

69. Cadet Warren Philip Jernigan to the 11th Cavalry.

74. Cadet Walter Cyrus Gullion to the 12th Cavalry.

83. Cadet Sylvester DeWitt Downs, jr., to the 9th Cavalry.

84. Cadet Robert Dyer McDonald to the 15th Cavalry.

86. Cadet Orlando Ward to the 9th Cavalry.

87. Cadet John Prince Markoe to the 10th Cavalry.

To be additional second lieutenants, with rank from June 12, 1914.

90. Cadet William Ord Ryan to the 9th Cavalry.

95. Cadet Benjamin Fiery Hoge to the 10th Cavalry.

## FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from June 12, 1914.

16. Cadet Philip Loomis Thurber to the 3d Field Artillery.

17. Cadet William Chester Houghton to the 6th Field Artillery.

To be additional second lieutenants, with rank from June 12, 1914.

18. Cadet John Churchill Wyeth to the 5th Field Artillery.

19. Cadet Arthur Ringland Harris to the 4th Field Artillery.

26. Cadet John Green Burr to the 5th Field Artillery.

32. Cadet John Benjamin Anderson to the 6th Field Artillery.

41. Cadet William Edward Burr to the 5th Field Artillery.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Cadets to be second lieutenants from June 12, 1914.

20. Lester Earl Moreton.

22. LaRhett L. Stuart.

23. Alfred Earl Larabee.

24. John Adams Brooks, jr.

27. Albion Ray Rockwood.

28. Frank Lawrence Hoskins.

30. John Hamilton Jonett.

## Cadets to be additional second lieutenants from June 12, 1914.

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 35. Joseph De Moss McCain.  | 59. Charles Carleton Griffith. |
| 42. Eugene Villaret.        | 60. James Byron Haskell.       |
| 44. Reiff Hesser Hannum.    | 66. James Patrick Hogan.       |
| 50. Harold Francis Loomis.  | 72. Gooding Packard.           |
| 51. Leland Harold Stanford. | 73. Glenn Preston Anderson.    |
| 53. James Cooper Waddell.   | 78. Adam Emple Potts.          |
| 56. Richard Bolles Padlock. |                                |

## INFANTRY ARM.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from June 12, 1914.

21. Cadet Roy Melvin Smyth to the 4th Infantry.

25. Cadet Cleveland Hill Bandholtz to the 29th Infantry.

34. Cadet Fritz Philip Lindh to the 23d Infantry.

36. Cadet Harry Clyde Ingles to the 14th Infantry.

37. Cadet James Lester Bradley to the 19th Infantry.

38. Cadet Willis James Tack to the 28th Infantry.

47. Cadet Floyd Randall Waltz to the 4th Infantry.

49. Cadet Carl Eugene Fosnes to the 1st Infantry.

54. Cadet Weldon Williamson Doe to the 15th Infantry.

57. Cadet Carl Spatz to the 25th Infantry.

58. Cadet Harold Roe Bull to the 30th Infantry.

61. Cadet Charles Morton Milliken to the 30th Infantry.

62. Cadet James Fred Byrom to the 19th Infantry.

64. Cadet Woodfin Grady Jones to the 2d Infantry.

67. Cadet Paul Clarence Paschal to the 30th Infantry.

68. Cadet John Leo Parkinson to the 20th Infantry.

70. Cadet Rudolph Gwinn Whitten to the 30th Infantry.

71. Cadet Louis Thomas Byrne to the 29th Infantry.

75. Cadet Francis Rusher Kerr to the 80th Infantry.

76. Cadet Francis Marion Brannan to the 16th Infantry.

79. Cadet William Rutledge Orton to the 16th Infantry.

80. Cadet Francis Henry Forbes to the 5th Infantry.

81. Cadet Rufus Sumter Bratton to the 1st Infantry.

82. Cadet Thomas George Lanphier to the 5th Infantry.

85. Cadet Jefferson Reese Davenport to the 10th Infantry.

88. Cadet Benjamin Grant Weir to the 4th Infantry.

89. Cadet Ralph Royce to the 26th Infantry.

91. Cadet Harry Milford Brown to the 22d Infantry.

92. Cadet Thomas Huntington Monroe to the 6th Infantry.

93. Cadet Robert Burnett Harrison to the 4th Infantry.

94. Cadet Joseph Webster Allison, jr., unassigned.

96. Cadet Frederick Herr to the 9th Infantry.

97. Cadet Clifford James Mathews to the 16th Infantry.

To be additional second lieutenants, with rank from June 12, 1914.

98. Cadet Howard Prescott Milligan to the 25th Infantry.

99. Cadet Frank William Milburn to the 5th Infantry.

100. Cadet John Warren Weissheimer to the 17th Infantry.

101. Cadet Isaac Gill, jr., to the 9th Infantry.

102. Cadet John Kennard to the 12th Infantry.

103. Cadet John Bellinger Thompson to the 14th Infantry.

104. Cadet Hamner Huston to the 14th Infantry.

105. Cadet Jens Anderson Doe to the 11th Infantry.

106. Cadet Sheldon Harley Wheeler to the 25th Infantry.

107. Cadet Lester Leland Lampert to the 27th Infantry.

The officers assigned to the Corps of Engineers will report by letter to the Chief of Engineers and will be assigned to stations and duties in further orders from the War Department.

The officers assigned to the Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Infantry arms will be assigned to troops, batteries, and companies by their respective regimental commanders, who will promptly report such assignments by letter to The Adjutant General of the Army. Those assigned to regiments stationed in the United States and in Mexico will report by letter to their respective regimental commanders for assignment to troops, batteries, companies, and stations, and will proceed upon the expiration of their graduating leave to join the stations to which they may be assigned.

The officers assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps, except Lieutenants Padlock and Griffith will report in person upon the expiration of their graduating leave to the commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, for assignment to companies in his command.

Lieutenant Padlock will report in person upon the expiration of his graduating leave to the commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Southern New York, for assignment to a company in his command.

Lieutenant Griffith will report in person upon the expiration of his graduating leave to the commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Eastern New York, for assignment to a company in his command.

The officers assigned to organizations serving in the Philippine Department, or in Hawaii, will report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, in time to embark on the transport scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Cal., on about Oct. 5, 1914, on which transport they will proceed to Honolulu or Manila en route to their respective stations in Hawaii or in the Philippine Department. They will apply at once to the Quartermaster General of the Army for transportation on the transport specified.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON, Major Gen., C. of S.

## G.O. 54, JULY 8, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the provisions of an Act approved Jan. 21, 1903, "To promote the efficiency of the Militia, and for other purposes," and regulations established to carry the same into effect are published for the information and guidance of all concerned; and the regulations published in G.O. 57, March 25, 1909, War Dept., are rescinded.

## G.O. 55, JULY 9, 1914, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at West Point, N.Y., on May 20, 1914, and of which Major Peter Murray, Inf., was president, and 2d Lieut. Emile V. Cutrer, 11th Inf., judge advocate, was arraigned and tried Cadet Albert B. Mason, Second Class, U.S.M.A.

Charge—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman contrary to Par. 165, Regulations for the U.S.M.A., in violation of the 62d Article of War."

There were eight specifications which alleged that Cadet Mason, being at recitation in Spanish and having written on his board as his translations of several English expressions, did, with intent to deceive his instructor, 2d Lieut. James E. Chaney, 9th Inf., and to receive thereby higher mark, copy from the board of Cadet E. R. Kimble, Second Class, and substitute his translations at West Point, N.Y., April 3, 13, 21, 23 and May 5 and 7, 1914.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal. The finding and sentence was approved by President Wilson July 8, and the dismissal went into effect July 9, 1914.

## BULLETIN 28, JULY 10, 1914, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the Act of Congress making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

## G.O. 85, JULY 24, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

Col. Charles R. Noyes, Inf., having reported at these headquarters this date, is announced as officer in charge of Militia affairs, effective July 25, 1914.

## G.O. 31, JUNE 12, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Difficulty having been experienced with some caliber .30 ball cartridges, model 1906, manufactured prior to October 1909, by reason of loose bullets and split necks, all ball cartridges, caliber .30, model 1906, with split necks or loose bullets now or hereafter in possession of organizations in this department will be turned in to the post ordnance officer and exchanged for a like amount of serviceable ammunition.

## G.O. 34, JUNE 20, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

The Headquarters, 1st Battalion, and the 3d, 6th and 32d Companies, Philippine Scouts, are relieved from further duty in connection with rinderpest quarantine in Pampanga Province, and will proceed to stations as indicated below.

In withdrawing the Scouts from rinderpest duty, on which they have been engaged since Feb. 14, 1911, the Commanding

General has pleasure in making of record the following extract of letter from His Excellency, the Governor General of the Philippine Islands: "Office of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, Manila, June 20, 1914."

Dear General Barry:

The Philippine Government and the Philippine people should be and are particularly grateful to you and to the officers and enlisted men of your command for the manner in which they have performed this work, and if not inconsistent with military regulations, and you deem it not inappropriate, I will appreciate it very much if the officers and men may be advised of this expression, in which I am joined by the Vice Governor.

Very sincerely yours,  
(Signed) FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON,  
Governor General.

The Headquarters, band, 1st Battalion, and the 3d and 6th Cos., P.S., on June 30, 1914, to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for station, relieving Headquarters, 2d Battalion, and Cos. E and G, 15th Infantry, which organizations will then proceed to Regan Barracks, Albany, for station.

The 32d Co., P.S., to Camp Overton, Mindanao, and take station.

The 1st Co., P.S., from duty at Camp Nichols, Risal, and will proceed on June 30, 1914, to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for station. The 2d Co., P.S., from duty at Bagumbayan Storehouses, Manila, on completion of target practice, to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for station.

Two companies of 11th Battalion, P.S., from Warwick Barracks, Cebu, to Corregidor Island for station at Camp Avery, relieving two companies of the 7th Battalion, which will then proceed to Warwick Barracks for station.

Headquarters, band and two companies of the 7th Battalion, P.S., now at Camp Treadwell, Pampanga, from duty at that station at such time as will enable them to proceed to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, in time to relieve Headquarters, band and two remaining companies of the 11th Battalion, Phil. Scouts, which will proceed to Camp Avery, Corregidor Island, for station before Aug. 31, 1914.

Headquarters, band and three companies of 3d Battalion, P.S., from Camp Connell, Samar, to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for station.

Headquarters, band and four companies of 4th Battalion, P.S., from Camp Connell, Samar, to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, for station.

Camp Connell, Samar, will be abandoned as a military station.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr., recently appointed, is assigned to the command of the 7th Brigade, and upon the completion of his duty as member of retiring board will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and assume command of that brigade. (July 24, War D.)

## INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Leave one month, about July 31, to Lieut. Col. Frederick R. Day, I.G. (July 15, Western D.)

Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Hunter, I.G., is relieved from detail in the Inspector General's Department, Aug. 15, 1914; to New York city for temporary duty for ten days, and then join station to which he may be assigned. (July 22, War D.)

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. G. ANDREWS, THE A.G.

Major David J. Baker, jr., A.G., from detail in the Adjutant General's Department, July 28, 1914. (July 28, War D.)

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Major H. T. Ferguson, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, Aug. 31, and is assigned to the 30th Infantry, Sept. 1, and will then join that regiment. (July 25, War D.)

Leave twelve days, about July 25, 1914, to Lieut. Col. William E. Horton, Q.M.C. (July 23, E.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Eber I. Sharp, Q.M.C., Philadelphia, Pa., on or before expiration of furlough will be sent to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty. (July 22, War D.)

Sergt. Clifford F. Lake, Q.M.C., now at Douglas, Ariz., will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty as baker. (July 25, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John Smith, Q.M.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (July 23, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Rufus H. Morris, Q.M.C., Fort Moultrie, S.C., to Manila on the transport to leave Sept. 5, 1914, for duty in Philippine Department. (July 23, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John Schocklin, Q.M.C., now at Fort McDowell, Cal., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Philip E. Cantlon, Q.M.C., who will be returned to proper station. (July 23, War D.)

Sergt. Clifford Smith, Q.M.C., Fort Riley, Kas., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (July 24, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Herbert W. Hardman, Q.M.C., Henry Barracks, P.R., upon completion of his three years' tour of duty in Porto Rico will be sent to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Arthur Brockmann, Q.M.C. Sergeant Brockmann upon relief will be sent to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (July 23



ing surgeon, Chicago, Ill., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. Capt. Robert H. Pierson upon arrival in the United States will proceed to Fort Williams, Maine, for duty. (July 23, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas B. McCown, M.R.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., will proceed without delay to Tecate, Cal., for temporary duty with troops at that place, relieving 1st Lieut. Harry R. McKellar, M.C., who will return to proper station, Vancouver Barracks, to enable him to proceed to Honolulu on the transport sailing about Aug. 5. (July 18, Western D.)

First Lieut. Rufus A. Van Voast, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Crockett, Texas; to home and relieved from active duty. (July 24, War D.)

Leave fifteen days, when his services can be spared by his C.O., is granted 1st Lieut. Val E. Miltenberger, M.R.C. (July 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank E. Artaud, M.R.C., from further duty at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, to Key West, Fla., for duty. (July 23, War D.)

#### DENTAL SURGEONS.

Acting Dental Surg. Raymond Miller from his home to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (July 22, War D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 1, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Frank L. K. Laflamme, D.S. (July 22, E.D.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class William J. Murphy, H.C., upon arrival on the transport Buford to Fort George Wright, Wash., for duty. (July 21, Western D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George H. Paul, H.C., now at Salem, Ore., on or before expiration of furlough will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of the Columbia, for duty at Fort Columbia, Wash. (July 28, War D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

##### BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Capt. Robert S. Thomas, C.E., will proceed about Aug. 1, 1914, from Kansas City, Mo., to camp of instruction for Cos. A and D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, at Belvoir tract, Va., for duty pertaining to the instruction of Engineer troops of Militia of Pennsylvania and Ohio. (July 24, War D.)

Major W. Goff Caples, C.E., will proceed to the works of the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., for the purpose of inspecting caps and fuzes to be purchased for issue as part of the Engineer equipment of troops, and return to proper station. (July 23, War D.)

Major Jay J. Morrow, C.E., in addition to present duties is detailed for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation authorized by Congress in the 16th and 17th Lighthouse Districts, relieving Lieut. Col. Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., of that duty. (July 27, War D.)

Capt. Henry C. Jewett and Wildur Willing, C.E., are detailed as members of the examining board at Washington Barracks, D.C., vice Majors Frederick W. Altstaetter and Amos A. Fries, C.E., relieved. (July 27, War D.)

Capt. William L. Guthrie, C.E., will report in person to Col. William M. Black, C.E., president of examining board at the Army Building, New York city, for examination for promotion. (July 27, War D.)

Capt. Clarence H. Knight, C.E., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Texas City, Texas, vice Capt. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, C.E., relieved. (July 28, War D.)

Second Lieut. Lunsford E. Oliver, C.E., will report in person to Major Charles Y. Brownlee, M.C., president of the examining board at Texas City, for examination for promotion. (July 26, War D.)

Capt. De Witt C. Jones, C.E., is assigned as inspector-instructor of Cos. A and B, Engineers, Militia of Pennsylvania, and the 1st Battalion of Engineers, Militia of Ohio, during the joint encampment at Belvoir tract, Acotink, Va., Aug. 4-22, 1914. (July 24, E.D.)

The following officers of Corps of Engineers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., president of the examining board at Washington Barracks, D.C., for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. Earl J. Atkinson and Robert S. A. Dougherty and 2d Lieut. Rufus W. Putnam. Before reporting to the examining board each officer will report for physical examination and test in horsemanship. (July 27, War D.)

Major Curtis W. Ottwell, C.E., to Grayling, Mich., as observer at encampment of Co. A, Engineers, Militia of Michigan, Aug. 3 to 12, 1914, and will return to proper station. (July 29, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Major Edward P. O'Hern, O.D., will visit the Field Artillery camp at Tobyhanna, Pa., for the purpose of observing the behavior of ordnance matériel, and then return to proper station. (July 23, War D.)

Capt. John Lund, O.D., will proceed to Tobyhanna, Pa., and report in person on Aug. 24, 1914, for duty with 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery, for duty for a period of one week, and then return to proper station. (July 23, War D.)

The sick leave granted Major John H. Rice, O.D., is extended two months. (July 22, War D.)

Leave for twenty-one days to Major Charles M. Wesson, O.D. (July 22, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. August Schafer, Ordnance Depot, Fort Kamehameha, H.T., having relinquished unexpired portion of his furlough, will proceed to Fort Shafter, H.T., for duty. (July 2, H.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles J. Rauner, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, is assigned to duty at that post. (July 23, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. John C. Wylie is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (July 29, War D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Leave one month, about Aug. 2, 1914, to Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, C.S.O. (July 28, War D.)

Capt. Basil O. Lenoir, S.C., officer in charge of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, will proceed about Aug. 15, 1914, to Alaska for purpose of inspecting such offices and lines along the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System from Fort Egbert to Nome, Alaska, including such offices along the Tanana River and cable and wireless stations in southeastern Alaska as can be visited without unduly delaying his return to Seattle, Wash. (July 22, War D.)

Leave one month, about July 25, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, S.C. (July 16, 2d Div.)

Capt. B. B. Hyer, S.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, July 31, 1914, and is assigned to the 9th Cavalry, Aug. 1, 1914. (July 28, War D.)

Sergt. Lewis R. Godden, S.C., now in Washington, about Aug. 5, 1914, to Tobyhanna, Pa., for temporary duty in connection with photographic work at the camp. (July 29, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. James A. Wood, now at Tobyhanna, Pa., upon arrival of Sergt. Lewis R. Godden, S.C., will be returned to Washington for temporary duty. (July 29, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. Earl S. Schofield and 1st Class Sergt. George D. Litherland, S.C., now on temporary duty in Washington, will be sent to the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., for duty. (July 29, War D.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

Major William T. Littlebrant, 1st Cav., from his present duties to join his proper station, the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (July 24, War D.)

Leave until Oct. 5, 1914, is granted Capt. William G. Sills, 1st Cav. (July 28, War D.)

##### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. J. NICHOLSON.

Under exceptional circumstances, the leave for fifteen days granted 2d Lieut. Malcolm Wheeler-Nicholson, 2d Cav., is extended ten days. (July 27, E.D.)

##### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. AUGUSTUS P. BLOCKSOM.

Capt. Consuelo A. Seane, 3d Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, Aug. 1, 1914, vice Capt. Benjamin B. Hyer, S.C., relieved from detail July 31, 1914, is assigned to the 9th Cavalry, Aug. 1, 1914, and will then join regiment. (July 28, War D.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 154, July 2, 1914, War D., as relates to Capt. Clarence R. Day, 5th Cav., is revoked. (July 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert M. Barton, 5th Cav., is detailed for duty with the Yellowstone National Park Detachment. (July 28, War D.)

##### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Leave two months, effective about July 15, 1914, to Capt. Frank T. McNarney, 6th Cav. (July 13, 2d Div.)

##### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. A. SHUNK.

First Sergt. Harry C. Darrin, Troop C, 7th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (July 25, War D.)

Sergt. Frank Thompson, Troop M, 7th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (July 25, War D.)

##### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. ERWIN.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 2d Lieut. Edwin N. Hardy, 8th Cav. (July 23, War D.)

##### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Capt. August C. Nissen and Frederick J. Herman, 9th Cav., detailed as members of the board of officers, S.O. 170, War D., July 22, 1914, vice Lieut. Col. Augustus C. Macomb and Major Malvern-Hill Barnum, 9th Cav., relieved. (July 28, War D.)

##### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

The promotion of James L. Collins from second lieutenant, 11th Cavalry, to first lieutenant, with rank from June 29, 1914, is announced. (July 27, War D.)

##### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

Lieut. Col. John C. Waterman, 12th Cav., from further duty in the Southern Department, to Louisville, Colo., and assume command of the 2d Squadron of his regiment at that place, vice Major Charles J. Symmonds, 12th Cav. (July 23, War D.)

Capt. Daniel H. Gienty, 12th Cav., to Fort Meade, S.D., for temporary duty, and upon the completion to Fort Leavenworth for duty at the Army School of the Line. (July 29, War D.)

First Lieut. George A. F. Trumbo, 12th Cav., to Fort Robinson, Neb., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof to Fort McDowell, Cal., as heretofore ordered. (July 28, War D.)

#### CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR ATTACHED.

The leave granted Col. Loyd S. McCormick, Cav., is extended one month. (July 25, War D.)

First Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, Cav., is assigned as inspector-instructor with the Militia of North Carolina during the joint camp of instruction to be held at Augusta, Ga., Aug. 4-14, 1914, and then return to station, unless otherwise directed. (July 23, E.D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

##### 1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for one month and twenty-two days, with permission to leave the Department, to take effect upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., of the August transport, is granted Capt. George M. Apple, commissary, 1st Field Artillery, Schofield Barracks, H.T. (July 7, H.D.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. William B. Rosevear, jr., 1st Field Art., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 15, 1914. (July 24, War D.)

Leave two months, about June 15, 1914, to 2d Lieut. William B. Rosevear, jr., 1st Field Art., Schofield Barracks. (June 2, H.Q.)

##### 3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

Sick leave two months to Capt. Fred T. Austin, 3d Field Art. (July 22, E.D.)

Sergt. Benjamin O. Clift, Battery E, 3d Field Art., camp of instruction, Tobyhanna, Pa., having been relieved from further duty with Militia of New Jersey, will report to C.O. of his battery for duty. (July 27, E.D.)

Second Lieut. Donald M. Beere, 3d Field Art., to Tobyhanna, Pa., and report on Aug. 24, 1914, for duty with 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery, for duty until Aug. 30, 1914. Upon completion of this duty Lieutenant Beere will return to proper station. (July 29, War D.)

##### 5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Capt. Marlborough Churchill, 5th Field Art., I.L. Field Artillery, 3d Instruction District, is assigned as inspector-instructor with the Field Artillery, Militia of Pennsylvania, during joint encampment at Mt. Gretna, Pa., Aug. 8-15, 1914. (July 24, E.D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Norton E. Wood, 5th Field Art. (July 28, War D.)

Capt. Marlborough Churchill, 5th Field Art., will make until June 30, 1915, not to exceed one visit per month to Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Richmond, Va., in the order named, and not to exceed one visit every two months to Phoenixville, Williamsport, and Pittsburgh, Pa., in the order named, for the purpose of instructing the batteries of Field Artillery at the places, and return to proper station after each visit to Richmond, Va., and Pittsburgh, Pa. (July 28, War D.)

Capt. Marlborough Churchill, 5th Field Art., upon completion of duties at joint encampment at Mt. Gretna, Pa., Aug. 8 to 15, 1914, to Tobyhanna, Pa., for duty with the batteries of Militia of District of Columbia and Virginia, Aug. 15 to 30, 1914. (July 29, War D.)

##### 6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

First Lieut. Harvey D. Higley, 6th Field Art., to Tobyhanna, Pa., and report on Aug. 24, 1914, for duty with 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery, for duty until Aug. 29, 1914. (July 23, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, Field Art., will make not to exceed one visit per month to Augusta, Ga., and not to exceed one visit every two months to Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala., and New Orleans, La., in the order named, from Aug. 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, for instructing Militia batteries at those places. (July 24, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Leave fifteen days, about Aug. 10, 1914, to 1st Lieut. George H. Paine, Field Art., recruiting officer. (July 28, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART. Capt. Percy P. Bishop, C.A.C., from assignment to the 82d Company, Sept. 20, 1914, to Washington for duty as assistant to Chief of Coast Artillery. (July 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Clint C. Hearn, C.A.C., from duty as assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery to San Francisco, Cal., and sail on the transport to leave about Oct. 5, 1914, for Manila for duty as fort commander, Fort Mills, P.I. (July 22, War D.)

Second Lieuts. Henry C. Davis, jr., and Jesse L. Sinclair, C.A.C., now at Fort Moultrie, S.C., will proceed at proper time to Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty as assistant instructors during the coast defense exercises, Coast Artillery Reserves, state of North Carolina, Aug. 3 to 14, 1914. (July 27, E.D.)

Leave until Sept. 1, 1914, to Major Joseph L. Knowlton, C.A.C., now at Camp, Cal. (July 16, Western D.)

Leave three months, about Sept. 15, 1914, to 1st Lieut. John E. Townes, jr., C.A.C., Fort Stevens, Ore. (July 17, Western D.)

Leave three months, about Aug. 10, 1914, with permission to go beyond the sea, to 2d Lieut. Walter W. Vautsbeier, C.A.C. (July 22, E.D.)

Second Lieut. Leigh F. J. Zerbe, C.A.C., relieved from assignment to the 53d Company and will proceed to the headquarters, Coast Defenses of Galveston, and report to C.O. for assignment to a company in his command. (July 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. Henry C. Davis, jr., C.A.C., relieved from assignment to the 75th Company, to Manila, P.I., on the transport to leave San Francisco about Sept. 5, 1914, for assignment to a company in Coast Defenses of Manila Bay. (July 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank S. Clark, C.A.C., from assignment to the 125th Company, placed on the unassigned list, and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to the headquarters, Coast Defenses of Baltimore, for duty on staff of C.O. (July 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. Raymond G. Payne, C.A.C., from assignment to the 121st Company to the headquarters, Coast Defenses of Baltimore, for assignment to a company. (July 27, War D.)

So much of Par. 40, S.O. 169, War D., July 21, 1914, as relates to Sergt. Major (J.G.) James S. Holmes, C.A.C., is amended to direct that he be sent to Fort Totten, N.Y., instead of to Fort Terry, N.Y. (July 27, War D.)

Capt. William Paterson, C.A.C., is transferred from the

78th to the 132d Company and will join company. (July 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. Edwin F. Silkman, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 21st Company, placed on the unassigned list, and will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Baltimore, for duty on his staff. (July 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. Redondo R. Sutton, C.A.C., is detailed in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as an aviation student. (July 23, War D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 166, July 17, 1914, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Arthur H. Dolg, C.A.C., is amended so as to direct that officer to proceed to headquarters, Coast Defenses of the Columbia, and report to C.O. of those defenses for duty on his staff. (July 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Eugene T. Wilson, C.A.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, the retirement of Lieutenant Colonel Wilson from active service is announced. He will proceed to his home. (July 24, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Edgar H. Thompson, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, July 23, and the name of 1st Lieut. Harold Geiger, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, July 22, 1914. (July 22, War D.)

Col. Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C., now in Washington, will proceed to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and assume command of the Coast Defenses of San Francisco. (July 22, War D.)

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 59, March 12, 1914, and so much of Par. 3, S.O. 87, April 14, 1914, War D., as relate to Col. Frederick S. Strong, C.A.C., are revoked. (July 22, War D.)

Leave seven days, upon his relief from duty at Fort Totten, N.Y., to 2d Lieut. Augustin M. Prentiss, C.A.C. (June 24, E.D.)

Each of the following second lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from assignment or attachment to company indicated after his name, Sept. 11, 1914, and will report to C.O. of coast defenses designated after his name for assignment to a company in that command:

Francis A. Englehart from 168th Co. to Coast Defenses of Southern New York.

William A. Cophorne from 6th Co. to Coast Defenses of Savannah.

Seth H. Frank from 35th Co. to Coast Defenses of Southern New York.

Samuel J. Heidner from 58th Co. to Coast Defenses of San Francisco.

Junius W. Jones from 69th Co. to Coast Defenses of San Francisco.

Manning M. Kimmel, jr., from 73d Co. to Coast Defenses of Oahu.

Vern S. Purnell from 118th Co. to Coast Defenses of San Francisco.

Robert M. Perkins from 166th Co. to Coast Defenses of Charleston.

William C. Foote (attached) from 6th Co. to Coast Defenses of Boston.

Stewart S. Giffin (attached) from 35th Co. to Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound.

Ward E. Duvall (attached) from 41st Co. to Coast Defenses of Charleston.

James B. Gillespie (attached) from 168th Co. to Coast Defenses of the Cape Fear.

Francis J. Toohy (attached) from 58th Co. to Coast Defenses of Portland. (July 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. Charles L. Kilburn, C.A.C., from attachment to the 69th Co. and report to C.O., Coast Defenses of the Potomac, for assignment to a company in his command. (July 27, War D.)

Leave twelve days to Col. John W. Ruckman, C.A.C. (July 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Sidney H. Guthrie, C.A.C., to Washington, D.C., and New York city for the purpose of collecting data for use in connection with the instruction of enlisted men at the Coast Artillery School, and return to proper station. (July 28, War D.)

The following enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: Sergt. Major (S.G.) Paul Kingston, Fort Worden, Wash., to Fort Rosecrans, Cal.; Sergt. Major (J.G.) Edward Reiter, Fort Rosecrans, Cal., to Fort Worden, Wash. (July 28, War D.)

Sergt. Courtney H. Barnard, 132d Co., C.A.C., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of New York. (July 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank S. Clark, C.A.C., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Maine, Orono, Maine, Sept. 1, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Ralph R. Glass, 21st Inf., from duty at that university, Aug. 31, 1914, and will then join regiment. (July 29, War D.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. D. L. HOWELL.

The leave granted Capt. Robert S. Offley, 1st Inf., is extended one month. (July 25, War D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for three months, upon arrival at San Francisco of the July transport, to Major Charles E. Tayman, 1st Inf., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (June 2, H.D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for three months, about July 1, 1914, to Lieut. Col. Robert L. Hirst, 1st Inf., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (June 2, H.D.)

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. W. A. MANN.

Col. William A. Mann, 3d Inf., will upon termination of joint camp of instruction at Selingsgrove, Pa., July 18 to 25, proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for consultation with the department commander and upon completion of this duty will join camp of instruction at Mt. Gretna, Pa., Aug. 8 to 15. (July 22, E.D.)

Sergt. Bert James, Co. I, 3d Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y., is transferred as sergeant to the 29th Infantry, and is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of New York. (July 24, War D.)

Major William M. Bertsch, 3d Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Sept. 1, 1914, vice Major Henry T. Ferguson, Q.M.C., who is relieved from detail in that corps, Aug. 31, 1914, is assigned to the 30th Infantry, Sept. 1, and will then join that regiment. Major Bertsch will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (July 25, War D.)

Par. 25, S.O. 154, July 2, 1914, War D., relating to Majors William H. Bertsch, 3d Inf., and Henry T. Ferguson, Q.M.C., is revoked. (July 25, War D.)

##### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

First Lieut. F. W. Manley, 4th Inf., from duty under direction of the provost marshal general, and report to regimental commander for duty. (July 13, U.S. Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Capt. Willey Howell, 4th Inf., from duty with this command, and will proceed by transport to sail about July 23, 1914, to Galveston, Texas, thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (July 14, U.S. Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Lieut. Col. Everard E. Hatch, 4th Inf., relieved from assignment to that regiment. (July 27, War D.)

Sick leave two months to 1st Lieut. John K. Cowan, 4th Inf. (July 28, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Everard E. Hatch, 4th Inf., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty, and upon the completion will repair to Washington for duty at the Army War College. (July 27, War D.)



## 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

First Lieut. Richard Wetherill, 6th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va., Sept. 1, 1914. (July 29, War D.)

## 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf., is detailed as Provost Judge, relieving Lieut. Col. T. Porter Kane, U.S.M.C., who will report to his regimental commander for duty. Captain Roberts will report to the Provost Marshal General for this duty, which will be in addition to company duties, and will be so arranged as not to interfere with Captain Roberts being actually present for duty with his company. (July 14, U.S. Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

S.O. 45, July 9, 1914, these headquarters, is amended so as to direct Capt. William N. Hughes, jr., 7th Inf., to report for duty at the office of the Cable Censor, July 14, 1914, instead of July 20, 1914. He will relieve Capt. C. W. Weeks, 28th Inf., as Cable Censor on July 20, 1914. (July 14, U.S. Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Major Charles Miller, 7th Inf., from duty with this command, and will proceed by transport to sail about July 23, 1914, to Galveston, Texas, thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (July 14, U.S. Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

## 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. Tenney Ross, 8th Inf. (July 23, War D.)

## 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

## COL. W. F. BLAUVELT, ATTACHED.

Capt. Frank S. Cocheu, 10th Inf., is detailed as an additional member of the National Land Defense Board and will report to Washington at proper time, reporting on Sept. 15, 1914, for duty. (July 23, War D.)

## 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Leave two months, about July 20, 1914, to Capt. Milton L. McGrew, 11th Inf. (July 16, 2d Div.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. George C. Elsey, 11th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (July 17, 2d Div.)

Lieut. Col. Omar Bundy, 11th Inf., is attached to the 16th Infantry and will join that regiment for duty. (July 23, War D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 15, 1914, to Capt. Charles H. Errington, 11th Inf. (July 16, 2d Div.)

Leave one month to Lieut. Col. Omar Bundy, 11th Inf. (attached to 16th Inf.) (July 29, War D.)

Troop D, 6th Cavalry, and Co. D, 11th Infantry, upon completion of machine-gun instruction period, will proceed, by marching, to Leon Springs, Texas, for the purpose of testing pack outfits for machine-guns and for field firing tests. (July 16, 2d Div.)

## 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. M. BLATCHFORD.

Capt. Andrew C. Wright, 12th Inf., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Nogales, Ariz., and join regiment at that place. (July 16, Western D.)

Major Lewis S. Sorley and Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty and upon the completion to Fort Leavenworth for duty at the Army School of the Line. (July 25, War D.)

## 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Lieut. Col. Maury Nichols, 14th Inf., on account of sickness is relieved from the operation of G.O. 11, Western D., 1914, and Major Frank H. Albright, 14th Inf., is detailed in his stead to command the Joint Camp of Instruction for the Regular Army and Militia of Utah to be held near Salt Lake City, Utah, from Aug. 2 to 16, 1914. Major Albright will proceed to Provo, Utah, arriving not later than Aug. 2, and from that point conduct the march of instruction of the organizations there assembled to Fort Douglas, Utah. (July 14, Western D.)

Sick leave one month to Lieut. Col. Maury Nichols, 14th Inf., Fort George Wright, Wash. (July 15, Western D.)

## 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. \_\_\_\_\_

Capt. Harry S. Howland, 16th Inf., from further treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, to join regiment for such duty with a company as he may be able to perform. (July 23, War D.)

## 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. \_\_\_\_\_

Col. Thomas W. Griffith, 17th Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service after more than thirty-five years' service. He will proceed to his home. (July 23, War D.)

## 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

First Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, 18th Inf., from duty in this division, July 29, 1914, to Fort Missoula, Mont., for temporary duty, upon completion of which he will comply with Par. 36, S.O. 159, War D., 1914. (July 17, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, effective July 13, to 2d Lieut. Frederick E. Uhl, 18th Inf. (July 13, 2d Div.)

## 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Leave one month, at once, to Capt. Ernest E. Haskell, 19th Inf. (July 16, 2d Div.)

First Sergt. Hugh R. McDonald, Co. G, 19th Inf., to Galveston, Texas, on the next transport for duty pending action on his application for retirement. (July 14, U.S. Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

## 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. PARKE.

Leave fifteen days, about Aug. 3, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Arthur R. Underwood, 20th Inf. (July 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. Arthur R. Underwood, 20th Inf., to Fort Douglas, Utah, for temporary duty, and upon the completion to Lexington, Ky., as heretofore ordered. (July 23, War D.)

## 22D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.

First Lieut. Ray C. Hill, 22d Inf., will report to the detachment commander for duty as quartermaster on the march to Leon Springs and return. The detachment will return by marching to Texas City, Texas. (July 16, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, effective about Aug. 1, 1914, to Capt. Robert Whitfield, 22d Inf. (July 13, 2d Div.)

## 23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

Capt. Earnest M. Reeve, 23d Inf., from duty in this division about Aug. 28, 1914, to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for temporary duty. Upon expiration of leave granted him he will comply with Par. 7, S.O. 154, War D., 1914. (July 13, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, about Aug. 15, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Charles L. Byrne, 23d Inf. (July 17, 2d Div.)

Leave twenty days, effective Sept. 9, 1914, to Capt. Earnest M. Reeve, 23d Inf. (July 13, 2d Div.)

Leave seven days, about Aug. 1, 1914, to Col. Walter K. Wright, 23d Inf. (July 25, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Morse, 23d Inf., is transferred to 4th Infantry, and upon expiration of his present leave will join regiment to which he is transferred on the first available ship leaving Galveston, Texas, for Vera Cruz, Mexico. (July 27, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, 23d Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, Nov. 1, 1914, and the name of 1st Lieut. Calvin P. Titus, Inf., is removed therefrom, Oct. 31, 1914. Lieutenant Titus is relieved from duty with Militia of South Dakota, Nov. 1, 1914. (July 27, War D.)

## 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. MAY.

Capt. John B. Shuman, 24th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, Oct. 15, 1914; he will proceed as soon as practicable after that date to United States and report by telegraph to The A.G. of the Army for further orders. (July 24, War D.)

## 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Capt. Martin Novak, 25th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (July 23, War D.)

## 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Leave two months, effective July 28, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Robert H. Dunlop, 26th Inf. (July 13, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, effective about July 15, 1914, to 1st Lieut. George C. Lawson, 26th Inf. (July 14, 2d Div.)

Capt. George C. Lewis, 26th Inf., from duty in this division, effective about July 25, 1914, to Fort Brady, Mich., for temporary duty. Upon expiration of leave he will comply with Par. 23, S.O. 133, War D., 1914. (July 14, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, effective July 30, 1914, to Capt. George C. Lewis, 26th Inf. (July 14, 2d Div.)

Second Lieut. Robert H. Dunlop, 26th Inf., from duty in this division about July 23, 1914, to Fort Wayne, Mich., for temporary duty, and upon expiration of leave granted him

will comply with Par. 7, S.O. 154, War D., 1914. (July 13, 2d Div.)

Capt. James M. Loud, 26th Inf., is transferred to the 25th Infantry, will proceed on the first available transport sailing from San Francisco to Honolulu, H.T., and join regiment to which transferred. (July 23, War D.)

## 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

## COL. W. H. CHATFIELD, ATTACHED.

Leave two months, effective about July 20, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Robert E. Patterson, 27th Inf. (July 14, 2d Div.)

Leave one month and twenty-five days, effective Aug. 5, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Barton K. Yount, 27th Inf. (July 17, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. Barton K. Yount, 27th Inf., from duty in this division, about July 28, 1914, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty. Upon expiration of leave he will comply with Par. 7, S.O. 154, c.s., War D. (July 17, 2d Div.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Robert E. O'Brien, 27th Inf., is extended one month. (July 13, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, effective about Aug. 1, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Lester Gehman, 27th Inf. (July 13, 2d Div.)

## 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

First Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf., from duty with this command, and will proceed by transport to sail about July 23, 1914, to Galveston, Texas, thence to Fort Snelling, Minn., for temporary duty. Upon completion of this duty Lieutenant Moreno will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (July 14, U.S. Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Capt. Charles W. Weeks, 28th Inf., from duty with this command at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed by transport about July 23, 1914, to Galveston, Texas, thence to Fort Snelling, Minn., for temporary duty. Upon completion of this duty Captain Weeks will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (July 14, U.S. Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Second Lieut. Carlin G. Stokely and Charles S. Floyd, 28th Inf., now at Galveston, Texas, will join their regiment at Vera Cruz, Mexico. (July 24, War D.)

Capt. Frank E. Bamford, 28th Inf., is detailed to enter the next class at the Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed to that post on Aug. 20, 1914, for duty. (July 22, War D.)

## 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

To enable him to comply with Par. 17, S.O. 168, War D., July 20, 1914, Capt. Joseph W. Beacham, jr., 29th Inf., will, upon termination of the joint camp of instruction at Gordonsville, Va., proceed to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (July 24, E.D.)

Capt. Leo A. Dewey, Acting Judge Advocate (first lieutenant, 29th Inf.), assistant to the Department Judge Advocate, is assigned to station in New York city. (July 25, E.D.)

## 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

The name of 1st Lieut. Louis A. Kunzig, 30th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, Aug. 20, 1914, and the name of 1st Lieut. Edwin Gunner, Inf., is removed therefrom, Aug. 19, 1914. (July 22, War D.)

## INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR ATTACHED.

First Lieut. C. P. Titus, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers, Oct. 31, 1914, and is relieved from duty with Militia of South Dakota, Nov. 1, 1914. (July 27, War D.)

Leave one month and fourteen days, about Aug. 4, 1914, to 1st Lieut. John J. Fulmer, Inf. (July 24, War D.)

Leave fifteen days, about Aug. 1, 1914, granted 1st Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller, Inf. (July 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Edwin Gunner, Inf., from duty at St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis., Aug. 19, 1914. (July 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Sheldon W. Anding, Inf., from duty at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College, Miss., Aug. 31, 1914, and is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., Sept. 1, 1914. (July 24, War D.)

So much of Par. 48, S.O. 168, July 21, 1914, War D., as relates to Lieut. Col. Waldo E. Ayer, Inf., is revoked. (July 24, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Seth W. Scofield, Inf., is extended one month. (July 23, War D.)

## INFANTRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Infantry arm are announced:

Bruno T. Scher promoted from first lieutenant, 28th Inf., to captain, rank March 3, 1914, assigned to 26th Inf.

Gustave A. Wieser promoted from first lieutenant, 15th Inf., to captain, rank March 13, 1914, assigned to 15th Inf.

Charles R. W. Morison promoted from first lieutenant, 16th Inf., to captain, rank April 19, 1914, assigned to 6th Inf.

Walter L. Reed promoted from first lieutenant, 10th Inf., to captain, rank April 19, 1914, attached to 10th Inf.

Ira F. Fravel promoted from first lieutenant, 19th Inf., to captain, rank April 28, 1914, assigned to 19th Inf.

Ned M. Green promoted from first lieutenant, 15th Inf., to captain, rank June 5, 1914, assigned to 15th Inf.

J. Alfred Moss promoted from first lieutenant, 23d Inf., to captain, rank June 6, 1914, assigned to 23d Inf.

Charles F. Leonard promoted from first lieutenant, 28th Inf., to captain, rank July 2, 1914, assigned to 22d Inf.

John W. Simons, jr., promoted from second lieutenant, 6th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank March 3, 1914, assigned to 6th Inf.

Jabal A. Early promoted from second lieutenant, 20th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank March 13, 1914, assigned to 20th Inf.

Edward G. Taylor promoted from second lieutenant, 4th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank April 10, 1914, assigned to 4th Inf.

Alfred H. Erck promoted from second lieutenant, 5th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank April 28, 1914, assigned to 5th Inf.

Fred P. Jacobs promoted from second lieutenant, 29th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank April 30, 1914, assigned to 29th Inf.

Walter S. Greacen promoted from second lieutenant, 12th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank May 5, 1914, assigned to 12th Inf.

Cary I. Crockett promoted from second lieutenant, 2d Inf., to first lieutenant, rank May 9, 1914, assigned to 2d Inf.

Oliver A. Dickinson promoted from second lieutenant, 5th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank June 5, 1914, assigned to 3d Inf.

Homer H. Slaughter promoted from second lieutenant, 14th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank June 5, 1914, assigned to 14th Inf.

Henry C. K. Muhlenberg promoted from second lieutenant (first lieutenant, Ord. Dept.) to first lieutenant, rank June 6, 1914.

John F. Curry promoted from second lieutenant, 5th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank June 6, 1914, assigned to 5th Inf.

James E. Chaney promoted from second lieutenant, 9th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank June 20, 1914, assigned to 9th Inf.

William J. Fitzmaurice promoted from second lieutenant, 10th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank June 20, 1914, assigned to 10th Inf.

Carl C. Oakes promoted from second lieutenant, 4th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank July 2, 1914, assigned to 4th Inf.

Each officer will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander and excepting those hereinafter named will join the company to which he may be assigned. Lieutenant Crockett will remain on his present duties. Lieutenant Dickinson will comply with Par. 7, S.O. 117, War D. Lieutenant Slaughter upon the completion of his present duties will return to his former station. Lieutenant Curry upon being relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., will join his station. Lieutenant Chaney upon the expiration of his present leave will join his proper station. (July 28, War D.)

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. John McNeil, P.S., has been accepted, to take effect July 31, 1914. (July 23, War D.)

First Lieut. Manley Lawton, P.S., to Cincinnati, Ohio, for medical treatment. (July 16, Western D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward Parfit, P.S., is extended one month. (July 23, War D.)

## TRANSFERS.

Capt. John J. Boniface, 13th Cav., is transferred to the 7th Cavalry, Oct. 1, 1914. He will sail on the transport to leave about Oct. 5, 1914, for Manila, and join regiment. (July 24, War D.)

Capt. Benjamin H. Pope, 14th Inf., is transferred to the 24th Infantry, Nov. 1, 1914. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, will sail on the transport to leave that place about

Nov. 5, 1914, for Manila, and join his regiment. (July 24, War D.)

## ASSIGNED TO REGIMENT.

Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Smiley, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 15th Infantry, Nov. 1, 1914, and will join regiment. (July 24, War D.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. George H. Scott, M.C., 1st Lieut. Edwin O. Saunders, 29th Inf., 1st Lieut. Albert G. Goodwyn, 29th Inf., 1st Lieut. Robert DuRant, 29th Inf., 1st Lieut. Francis R. Fuller, 29th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Jay, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1914, for the purpose of conducting the examination of candidates for volunteer commissions. (July 23, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, S.C., Benjamin D. Foulis, aviation officer, S.C., Townsend F. Dodd, aviation officer, S.C., 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Burnett, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Harry L. Schurmeier, M.E.C., is appointed to meet at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., for the purpose of examining and recommending for the grade of aviation mechanic such enlisted men of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as the Chief Signal Officer of the Army may direct to appear before the board. (July 23, War D.)

## AVIATION SECTION, SIGNAL CORPS.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, the following officers now on aviation duty are detailed in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and are rated as junior military aviators, with rank as indicated, to take effect July 23, 1914:

## Captains.

First Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, Inf., 1st Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulis, 7th Inf., 1st Lieut. Harold Geiger, C.A.C., 1st Lieut. Lewis E. Goodier, jr., C.A.C., 1st Lieut. Hollis Le R. Muller, C.A.C., 1st Lieut. Townsend F. Dodd, C.A.C.

## First Lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Walter R. Tallafiero, 21st Inf., 2d Lieut. Thomas De W. Milling, 15th Cav., 2d Lieut. Carleton G. Chapman, 13th Cav., 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Morrow, jr., 26th Inf., 2d Lieut. Joseph E. Carberry, Inf., 2d Lieut. Herbert A. Dargue, C.A.C. (July 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. Guy W. McClelland, 9th Cav., will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (July 23, War D.)

## G.O.M. AT VERA CRUZ.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Vera Cruz, Mexico, July 17, 1914. Detail for the court: Major Joseph D. Leach, 28th Inf., Capt. Henry L. Newbold, 4th Field Art., Alexander T. Ovenshine, 7th Inf., George W. Helms, 19th Inf., Giles Bishop, U.S.M.C., Russell B. Putnam, U.S.M.C., William A. Kent, 4th Inf., and Eugene P. Fortson, U.S.M.C., 1st Lieut. Girard L. McEntee, jr., 7th Inf., Randolph Coyle, U.S.M.C., and Odiorne H. Sampson, 28th Inf., 2d Lieut. Philip T. Case, U.S.M.C., 2d Lieut. Theodore A. Secor, U.S.M.C., and 1st Lieut. John S. Davis, 19th Inf., judge advocate. (July 14, U.S. Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

## RELIEVED FROM ASSIGNMENT.

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to the regiment indicated after his name: Second Lieut. Donald M. Beere from 3d Field Artillery, and 2d Lieut. Harold E. Miner from 5th Field Artillery, and 2d Lieut. Claude B. Thummel from 5th Field Artillery. Lieutenants Beere and Miner will remain on their present duties; Lieutenant Thummel upon completion of his present duties will comply with orders heretofore issued. (July 23, War D.)

## VARIOUS ORDERS.

First Lieut. John A. Barry, 2d Cav., and 2d Lieut. John T. Kennedy, 6th Cav., are detailed to take the second year course at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., and will report in person Aug. 20, 1914, for duty accordingly. (July 29, War D.)

Capt. Howard G. Davis, 9th Inf., and Samuel P. Lyon, 25th Inf., are detailed to enter next class at the Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, and will report in person Aug. 20, 1914, for duty. (July 29, War D.)

Vetn. Henry L. Sommer, recently appointed, is assigned to 13th Cavalry. He will report in person on Aug. 27, 1914, to Fort Du Pont, Del., for temporary duty not to exceed five days and then join station to which he may be assigned. (July 29, War D.)

Regimental Coms. Sergt. George M. Pottle, 15th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list Aug. 11, 1914, and will repair to his home. (July 29, War D.)

## UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

## Outgoing.

## Schedule to Jan. 1, 1915.

Transport.	Leave	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at Manila
Sheridan	July 6	July 14	July 27	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	July 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	14
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	13
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 1	14
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	14

## Incoming.

## Schedule to Feb. 15, 1915.

Transport.	Leave	Arrive Nagsaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 13	24
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 13	23
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20			



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cellent recommendations, DESIRES SUITABLE EMPLOY-  
MENT next September. Southwest, California preferred.  
Address "California," c/o Army and Navy Journal, New  
York city.INFANTRY CAPTAIN 1913 desires transfer to Cavalry.  
WILL PAY BONUS. Address Infantry, c/o Army and Navy  
Journal, New York city.WANTED BY A CAPTAIN, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS,  
of January 25, 1907, stationed at a desirable post in the  
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OR FIELD ARTILLERY. Address I. H. E., Army and Navy  
Journal, New York city.**CHANCE OF ADDRESS****JOSEPH STARKEY, Limited**

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A reform in the matter of private entertainments and  
receptions given at the Naval Academy has been quietly  
brought about by Capt. William F. Fullam since he has  
become Superintendent. It is along economic lines and  
toward democratic simplicity. Captain Fullam has not  
discouraged social intercourse at the Academy, but has  
given the officers to understand that expensive dinners  
and receptions are not necessary elements of enter-  
tainments. No order was issued to this effect, but  
Captain Fullam called the officers together shortly after  
he had assumed office and told them plainly that some  
of them, and in fact most of them, were spending too  
much money on dinners and entertainments. He made  
it plain that it was not his intention to discourage social  
affairs, for, on the contrary, he believed that officers of the  
Academy and their families should entertain each other  
frequently, but they should not do it on the millionaire  
scale. These entertainments should be conducted on a  
plan so that it would not be a hardship for the poorest  
officer to give dinners and receptions to the officers and  
families at the Academy and outside guests. While  
Captain Gibbons was Superintendent, he and Mrs.  
Gibbons entertained royally, sparing no expense. The  
officers and their wives at the Academy were not to be  
outdone by the Superintendent, and soon the entertain-  
ments at the Academy became very expensive affairs.  
This was carried to such an extent that Captain Fullam  
felt called upon to restrain the disposition to excess.Before the House Committee on Naval Affairs July 30  
Rear Admiral Knight, who was a member of the board  
that "plucked" Capt. Frank B. Kellogg, testified that  
the record of Captain Kellogg warranted his retirement.  
He pointed out that Captain Kellogg had had a number  
of mishaps while in command of ships. Captain Kellogg,  
who appeared in his own behalf, insisted that his record  
justified his retention in the Service, and he showed that  
in his service he was for nearly twenty-four years on sea  
duty. Representative Kennedy, of Connecticut, who had  
introduced a bill proposing the reinstatement of Captain  
Kellogg, also appeared before the committee.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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**ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.**

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1914.

**THE CLASH ON THE DANUBE.**

One feature of the comment on the Austro-Servian controversy has been worth more than passing notice during the excitement of the last few days. We refer to the disposition on the part of many newspapers and many students of the situation along the Danube to refer to the "military party" in Germany and in Austria, as if seeking to make the public believe that the dispute between the two nations has been due to the machinations of the military side of the government. When the streets are filled with processions of enthusiastic citizens shouting for the fatherland and denouncing the other country or countries, when the populace make demands that the government stand firm in its assertion of the country's rights, it is difficult to understand how the responsibility can be laid anywhere else than upon the shoulders of the people themselves. After Fort Sumter was fired on in 1861 by civilians there was a great outburst of patriotic sentiment in the North and scenes were enacted then in the great cities similar to those common the last few days in the cities of Germany, Servia and Austria. There was no talk then about a "military party" being behind those demonstrations, although they were no more an expression of the feeling of the masses, perhaps, than has been the support which the people of both European countries have fervidly, even passionately, promised to their home governments. At least there is nothing to indicate that the demonstrations in France, Germany, Servia and Austria are not spontaneous. The supposition that they are manufactured is absurd in view of the fact that Servia has just finished a bloody war in which her people learned thoroughly all that war means in the form of distress and suffering. A people that has just come out of a war may be reckoned on to give much sober thought to another conflict.

A further consideration that makes ridiculous the hypothesis that there is a lack of genuineness in the people's attitude toward the issues in dispute is that these issues are not things that have been trumped up as a pretext for war. However much they may seem to play into the hands of the Austrian opportunists, they are the result of years, decades, generations, centuries of racial differences and animosities which have shown themselves in smaller conflicts and in repeated uprisings and revolutions. A very significant article appeared in Journal des Sciences Militaires of Paris of July 18, days before the tension between Servia and Austria had reached the breaking point. In that issue this great French paper called attention to the spread of the pan-Germanic idea and the likelihood of that sentiment being behind the attitude of Austria and of Servia, the latter realizing that it is face to face with the joint desire of the houses of Hapsburg and Hohenzollern to bring about a hegemony of the German-speaking people and to thwart the ever-rising desire of the Slavic races to build up a nationality of their own that would be strong enough in time even to defy the power of Germany or Austria to suppress it. The seizure of Bosnia and Herzegovina a few years ago by Austria in direct violation of the treaty of Berlin, says our Paris contemporary, was the first step in this pan-Germanic movement toward the Aegean Sea. Only a great prize, a great opportunity could have tempted Austria at that time to fly in the face of the Powers and make those states provinces of the Dual Monarchy.

"The idea of Germany has been to induce Austria to throw herself against the Slavs, whose natural protector is Russia," says the Paris paper. "Hence the German Kaiser neglected nothing to win over the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who was recently assassinated as a result of an anti-Austrian propaganda. He invited the Austrian heir to the throne to the maneuvers in Lorraine in 1909, and afterward he lavished upon him the most impressive attentions both at Berlin and at Konopirch, where the Kaiser recently paid him a visit. Each of these dates marks a step in the progress of the influence of the German Emperor upon the mind of the Archduke, and for the latter it marked a stage in his evolution toward the German idea of which, had he lived, he was destined to be the political prisoner. Because Germany was able in those conditions of dominance of the heir of Francis Joseph to engineer against the Slavs the armaments and the action of Austria, the Pan-Germanic newspapers and leagues have displayed such rage against the Servians over the disappearance of Francis Ferdinand and have urged to acts of violence whose benefits they are already discounting."

We give this French view to show that behind this international dispute on the Danube there is something far too deep for any military party to control or direct. If the impulses were not to be found in the hearts of the



masses of each country there would be no controversy now between the two countries. The idea of a pan-Germanism is not something of recent growth. It has existed in the minds of the great leaders of the Teutonic race for centuries. It found its most striking expression at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, when Bismarck seized upon the occasion for unifying the small German states into one great Empire which could the more successfully carry on the work of pushing forward his ambition to make the Germans the ruling people of the world. The great strides that Germany has made in the last forty years shows how correct was the judgment of Bismarck as to the expanding effect of a consolidation of the smaller German states.

Hence it does an injustice to all the great historical movements, seen and unseen, in the generations that have gone, to regard the present tension between Austria and Serbia as the result of the scheming of a "military party." What has come about is a perfectly natural, if cruelly unfortunate, result of the clashing of the Germanic and Slavic influences in what is known as the Danubian section of Europe. Just as the recent Balkan wars were not the product of political maneuvering, but the consequence of years of friction between the Christians and the Turks and the clashing races, each desirous of making itself the dominant center of whatever great Slavic Empire should be founded there, so the collision between Austria and Serbia is but the manifestation of two opposing racial tendencies which cannot be stopped by the fulminations of peace congresses or treaties of arbitration, or assertions, as futile as they are false, that peace is disturbed by the machinations of "militarists" or the dealers in war supplies.

There are matters involved in this quarrel between Vienna and Belgrade which, one is quite justified in saying, cannot be settled satisfactorily by outside parties. In what way, for example, could outside Powers such as France, Great Britain, Denmark or Sweden pass upon questions into the determination of which enters the vital issue of Germanism or Slavism? Whatever decision would be given by foreign adjudicators would at the best be a settlement rising to greater dignity than a *modus vivendi*. It is not likely that any foreign body of harmonizers could now give to a convention between the two nations greater solemnity than attached to the treaty of Berlin, and yet the world only a few years ago saw how coolly Austria tossed that document into the diplomatic waste basket when she thought that the demands of the time made it imperative for her to acquire Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It is in no gloating spirit that we call the attention of the Andrew Carnegies, the David Starr Jordans and other misguided peace enthusiasts to the vindication of the position of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL which is furnished by this war array on the Danube. What has become of that army of bogies with which Mr. Carnegie, Dr. Jordan and others had peopled the imaginations of the unthinking—those hobgoblins of the "war trust," of the "armor plate makers," of the "cannon manufacturers"? The roar of the guns in southeastern Europe has awakened those "peace" gentlemen from their foolish dream, and their phantom host of spooks has vanished into air. Instead of creatures of their own fancy, they see facing each other from the banks of the Danube two nations that have a destiny wrapped up in every bullet they fire and a future hanging upon every scream of their shells.

Just as the Japanese war cloud arose over our country a few months ago when California issued her edict against Oriental land ownership, just as the United States was forced to take a hand in the settlement of the troubles in Mexico by force of arms, and just as at present even a peace-loving Secretary of State is warning Hayti that unless she behaves herself force will have to be used by us in that republic, so in other parts of the world questions rise and press for settlement that will not brook delay. The decision of the allies in their movement against the Turks two years ago was taken at a time when the Moslems were unprepared. If the allies had waited and brought their claims to the attention of The Hague it would have been simply another way of warning Turkey to prepare for war.

Situations arise between nations when one or the other is determined to get what it wants even if it has to fight for it, just as there are occasions in the lives of men when they will "have it out" in a fight even if the city or town is filled with courthouses. We do not settle all our individual differences and disputes to-day by appeal to the courts. There are many cases where men, and women, too, take the law into their own hands. There are cases where men in defense of their homes, either from the burglar or the seducer, shoot, and shoot to kill. Women shoot and kill in defense of their honor, and a chivalric world applauds. With nations there come similar times when a fight to the death is forced by the instinct of self-preservation, as in the case of Poland, when it was dismembered, or of the United States when the gauntlet of secession in 1861 was flung in its face. In such crises, in such collisions of national destinies, Hague tribunals sink away into eclipse, and the parties involved in the contest must be allowed to fight it out in the way they see fit.

Owing to the complaint in Congress that the burden of the retired list of the Navy and Marine Corps is steadily increasing, the Secretary of the Navy investi-

gated the general subject of retirement for physical disability incurred in line of duty or incident to the Service. He found that frequently officers with comparatively little service were retired for physical disability of organic nature, and that a great majority of these are still able to take up many pursuits in civil life without loss of time. The three-fourths sea pay allowed retired officers is perfectly just and equitable for those who are wholly incapacitated for the performance of duty, but, in the opinion of the Secretary, it is an injustice to the Government to retire on three-fourths pay officers of short service who are capable of engaging in civil pursuits. With this in view the Secretary submitted to Congress on Feb. 13, 1914, a bill by which any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps who has been less than ten years in the Service of the United States shall receive one-fourth of the pay of his grade upon retirement; if, when retired, he has been more than ten years and less than twenty years in the Service, he shall receive one-half the pay of his grade; provided, that these officers shall receive three-fourths the pay of their grades if they have been totally incapacitated by reason of disease or disability incident to the Service. The bill further provides that any officer on the retired list who has been less than thirty years in the Service may, in the discretion of the Secretary, be ordered to such duty as he may be able to perform, at sea or ashore, and shall receive, in times of peace, the same pay and allowances as officers of corresponding rank and length of service. After thirty years' service an officer may not be ordered to active duty in time of peace except by his own consent.

#### ENLISTED MEN FOR NAVAL ACADEMY.

What would seem to be a necessary requirement to make the examinations of enlisted men in the Navy conform to the standards and the traditions of the military service in all lands appears to have been omitted from the letter of Secretary of the Navy Daniels on the rules to govern these examinations. The text of this letter is published on page 1531 of this issue. A careful reading of it discloses the fact that no mention whatever is made of what should have been a fundamental requisite in the mind of the Secretary, namely, that any candidate for any promotion in the Navy must have a satisfactory record and must have the favorable recommendation of the Senior under whom the candidate may be serving. This should not be misconstrued as a privilege accorded to the Senior, since it is a military obligation, a duty resting on the Senior in every case. If this obligation is waived, if it is set aside, if promotions are to be made, entirely sidetracking the commanding officer as it were, then one of the fundamentals of any military organization—that a subordinate's acts are at all times subject to the supervision of the Senior—is eliminated, and the consequent effect on naval discipline is certain to be disastrous.

In the letter of the Secretary of the Navy the only eligibility for these examinations specifically laid down is that the candidate shall be "under twenty years of age \* \* \* and \* \* \* enlisted for not less than one year." There is no reference here to moral qualifications, no reference to record, or to personal fitness. The result will be that a commanding officer will be compelled to allow any man coming within the above eligibility to take this examination on the man's demand. He may be black, white or red; he may have a bad record; he may be morally unfit, yet if he has the brains to pass successfully the required standing examination he will be admitted to the Naval Academy.

It is difficult to understand just what the Secretary expects to gain by this overlooking of one of the most important desiderata in the whole scheme of military discipline. Does he believe that the naval personnel is going to be improved by this haphazard, happy-go-lucky method of providing officers for the Navy? Does he know of any large business or small commercial business in the world that would promote its employees in that manner? What railroad would advance employees upon whose fitness might hang the lives of passengers unless they had given proof of their ability to fill higher positions in some other way than by the mere intellectual ability to answer a certain set of questions? Why should the Navy, upon which may devolve at any time the defense of the nation, be less scrupulous in selecting its candidates for promotion? What is to be lost to the Service and to the nation by separating the sheep from the goats? What the country wants is efficiency in its officers, efficiency spelled in terms of naval ability, not merely displayed by a certain aptitude in answering a set of questions. Efficiency in a naval officer means many more things than the power to answer this question in mathematics or solve that problem in naval strategy. It means the moral qualities that are always looked for, always expected, always taken for granted in men of command. Napoleon said that in war the moral is to the physical in the proportion of three to one. The letter of Secretary Daniels seems not to take this phase of the question into consideration at all. He would appear to have the idea that entrance into the Naval Academy is analogous to entrance into an institution where learning and nothing else is the object sought.

(a) The enlisted man as soon as he enters the Academy becomes an inchoate officer of the Navy. In this respect, then, there is a vast difference between entrance to the Naval Academy and entrance to a civilian college or

university. (b) The chief purpose of the Naval Academy is to teach young men how to command. The educational features of the curriculum are merely aids in the attainment of that end. This being undisputed, how much more should the moral qualities of the candidate be examined into than his mental attainments?

It is not necessary to explain to anyone familiar with the duties of officers that the advancement from the rating of an enlisted man to the footing of a midshipman is the most important step in the career of an enlisted member of the Navy. Some civilians, and probably the Secretary of the Navy may legitimately be included among them, do not understand the importance of this step. Not to understand this difference, this distinction, is not to understand the spirit of the Navy, and to miss entirely that fine atmosphere in which have been bred officers whose exploits have shed luster upon American history.

What may be described in general terms as character is one of the most important requirements for a naval officer. Service as an enlisted man gives opportunity to judge of the qualifications in this respect of an applicant for appointment to the Naval Academy. If, as the Secretary holds, justice demands that the door of promotion be opened to the enlisted man, it no less requires that those who by faithful and conscientious service have shown themselves worthy should have the preference over those whose sole qualification may be their educational attainments. There is no fear that the Navy will be injured in any way by making moral fitness as well as mental quickness a standard by which to judge the claims of any enlisted man to promotion.

#### THE NAVY DISCIPLINE ORDER NO. 110.

Taking the ground that the Navy in time of peace is a great business organization in which there should be no feeling of compulsory detention, Secretary Daniels has decided that no man is wanted in it who has to be forced to remain, especially in these times when the Navy affords such excellent opportunities for young men to see the world and at the same time to receive educational advantages that will fit them for larger fields of usefulness when they return to civil life. Accordingly he has reversed the principle of punishment respecting men who are guilty of overstaying shore leave, of drunkenness ashore and similar offenses, and has prepared a general order, which appears on page 1532, directing summary discharge instead of imprisonment in cases of desertion, and facilitating honorable discharge for those who are dissatisfied with life in the Navy.

The wider latitude granted to enlisted men is said to be due to the fact that there are now 51,348 enlisted men in the Navy, which is practically a full quota, against a shortage of about 4,100 on March 1, 1913. Secretary Daniels believes that the large number of men in the Navy now is appreciably due to the more liberal policy now obtaining, and that further gains can be made for the Service by giving still greater freedom to the men. Previous to the issue of this order the Secretary obtained a sort of referendum which embraced the views of some of the highest officers in the Service, and which convinced him that the present way of handling the enlisted men in the Navy is not in accordance with modern business ideas.

The Secretary came to the conclusion that not only did the enforced service of men in the Navy beget a feeling of resentment among the dissatisfied, but even encouraged misconduct in the belief that the Navy could not get along without the offenders and that they would be retained regardless of their conduct. Mr. Daniels takes the broad ground that the Navy has no place for the drunkard, whether on shore or at sea, nor for men who in violation of their oath are not present and ready for duty when required, such lapses indicating an inherent unfitness for the naval service which he considers is beyond correction. The time and attention given in correcting this unfitness are not justified by the result in view of the readiness of so many young men to enter the Service. Men of the worthless type find their way to the naval prison, where they are on expense to the Government and a burden to their families, while their influence as long as they are in the Service is generally bad. The sooner such men are got rid of, Mr. Daniels thinks, the better it will be for everybody concerned.

The naval prisons and disciplinary barracks last year cost about one million dollars, but under the proposed plan this cost will be greatly reduced, and the Secretary is sanguine that before long it will be very small. Mr. Daniels believes that the present system is a survival of the days when it was difficult to get men to enter the Navy and means of severity had to be adopted to keep men in the Service. Such regulations may have been necessary for that period. He has nothing to say on that point. What he does maintain is that the "old order changeth, giving place to new," and that in the days of such fine ships as the modern dreadnoughts, with their means and appliances for the convenience and the comfort of the men, it is time to do away with the imprisonment of young men who may desire to quit the life afloat and return to civil pursuit. If this new plan, which is entered upon, it is said, with the hearty encouragement of many of the best officers of the Service, shall prove successful, it ought to have a large part in revolutionizing the attitude of the governments of other nations toward their naval enlisted personnel.



## EUROPE IN ARMS.

With all the European Powers placing an embargo upon the transmission of news concerning military operations it is impossible to give a very full account of the movements which threaten to involve all the great states of Europe, and possibly even distant Japan as the ally of England, in a conflict which will shake the world. This much we know: Austria has formally declared war against Serbia, and from the borderland between the two countries come reports of battles in which both sides claim the victory. Russia's intervention as an ally of Serbia appears to be imminent. This will involve Germany and Italy as members with Austria of the Triple Alliance, and on the other side England and France as members of the Triple Entente with Russia. All the states mentioned, with the exception probably of Japan, are putting their armies and navies in fighting trim.

Russia has made an unsuccessful attempt to delay action by proposing an exchange of views with Austria and expressing herself in favor of peace, apparently to give her opportunity to complete the mobilization, for which she requires a longer time than her less unwieldy neighbors. Still, formal notice has been given to Austria and Germany by the Czar that he has put an army of 1,240,000 in the field.

England has sought in vain to bring about a concert of action in favor of peace, the effort being to localize the war. Austria is said to have offered a pledge that she will not appropriate Serbian territory if she can be given a free hand to mete out to her enemy such punishment as she thinks proper and be guaranteed by the Powers the payment by Serbia of such an indemnity as she chooses to exact. As this is equivalent to taking possession of Serbia, the offer does not appear to be one that will secure the acceptance of Russia after her experience of the bad faith shown by Austria in taking possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina in violation of the treaty of Berlin.

It is reported that Spain is concentrating her navy in the Balearic Isles, and that in the event of war she will guard the possessions of France in Morocco.

The popular sentiment in the various countries appears to be in favor of war, with the exception of the Socialists, who in Germany have been holding large meetings of protest against war. The utter insignificance of their efforts is shown on such an occasion as this, when the sentiment of loyalty is at a white heat. The French nation is described as averse to war, but coolly contemplating its possibility. In the event of its outbreak Paris would be placed under the complete control of the military authorities. All the foreign students in big German schools have been ordered to leave immediately.

The Greeks are hurrying to get to sea, under Vice Admiral Bonigaris, their battleship *Kilkis*, late U.S.S. *Mississippi*. She is expected to sail Sunday, and will have to hurry if she would escape the operation of the neutrality laws in the event of a war involving Greece. There is a suggestion that Turkey may take a hand to redeem some of her late losses in the Balkans.

All the exchanges of Europe are put out of business, and the efforts to obtain gold by the sale of American securities have resulted in active business on the New York Exchange, with a heavy fall in prices. Wheat has been mounting upward and cotton falling in price. Immigrants owing military service abroad are hastening home and creating a serious disturbance in the market for labor on this side of the Atlantic.

It is suggested that many foreign bottoms may apply for American registry and seek to continue to do business as American ships and under the American flag, after complying with the necessary conditions.

Various experts are engaged in estimating the cost of a war which shall involve all Europe. The lowest estimate is \$18,000,000 a day, based upon the cost of previous wars. This would mean a total of \$1,800,000,000 for a war lasting as long as the brief Franco-Prussian war of 1870. Other estimates go as high as \$54,000,000 a day and five billions as a total. The cost in life and limb is incalculable, as is the effect in the rearrangement of the map of Europe.

Military operations in Serbia so far as reported appear to be an affair of outposts and sniping, the Serbians falling back before the Austrian advance, abandoning their capital, Belgrade, and removing the public archives to the interior at Nish. They blew up the bridge across the Danube, but the Austrians appear to have been able to make some use of its remains, crossing their troops on a pontoon bridge over the swift-running river at Semendria, ten miles south of Belgrade, after a bombardment of Belgrade by Austrian monitors in the Danube. They did some damage to the town while directing their fire against the fortifications. Vienna hears that the Austrian forces crossed the Austro-Serbian boundary at four points in Bosnia along a distance of forty miles from Raca to Svrnik and repulsed the Serbians.

Russia is being asked by Germany the crucial question why she is arming, since no one is threatening to make war upon her. Upon her answer depends the question of peace or war.

A manifesto issued by M. Goremykine, President of the Council of the Empire, says:

"Russia is determined not to allow Serbia to be crushed and will fulfil its duty in regard to that small kingdom, which has already suffered so much at Austria's hands."

"Russia will not be frightened by any threats Austria may address to her; she knows her obligations to her Slav brethren in the Balkans and will not consent to Serbia being turned into an Austrian vassal."

"The European equilibrium demands that the Slav kingdom retain its independence, which Russia will uphold to the end."

"To this effect she will take all the measures the gravity of the situation requires so as to be able successfully to offset Austria's intrigues."

The London Times of July 31, in a historical analysis of Great Britain's present position, contends that self-preservation compels her, if her efforts to keep peace fail, to strike with all her force for her own safety and that of her friends. She is bound by moral obligations, the Times continues, to side with France and Russia lest the balance of the forces of the Continent be upset to her disadvantage and she be left alone to face a predominant Germany. Her interests, the Times says, include the general interest of a European equilibrium and the more direct interest of preserving the independence of Holland and Belgium.

The military expert of the Times figures that the Russian force on the Austrian frontier, in two armies, numbers between 600,000 and 700,000 men. This number includes 400,000 infantry and 30,000 cavalry. The two

armies have 1,500 field and 800 machine guns. The writer assumes that these forces will be ready to cross the frontier at the end of the third week of August. There will not be a long period of good campaigning weather after that time and all the commanders must be very anxious in regard to this matter. Discussing the attitude of France and Germany preparatory to mobilization, the expert expresses the opinion that the French covering army is already in position and practically ready for action, and is prepared to take the field if Germany mobilizes. Much of the French mobilization has been done already. The writer criticizes Great Britain for delaying the order for general mobilization and says the government is incurring the gravest responsibility by failure to act. He also confirms our view which is the Austrian official view that the combats which have taken place up to the present have been merely advance guard affairs.

## MOVEMENT OF TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

The relief of the Coast Artillery troops on the Texas border by the Cavalry from Presidio, Cal., indicates clearly that the Administration does not intend to withdraw the fleet from Vera Cruz or the troops from the border. At considerable expense, this change of station of troops has been authorized by the Secretary of War at a time when economy is the watchword in the War Department and all other executive departments. Although President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have expressed their satisfaction at the elimination of Huerta, no positive assurances have come from the Administration that peace will be restored immediately in Mexico. It is evident that this Government is still keeping a close watch upon Villa. Despite his protestations of friendship and loyalty to Carranza, recent developments indicate that the military commander in the north is determined to rule Mexico, as we have all along contended. For some time there has been the impression that Villa would prefer to set up an independent government in northern Mexico, and recent advices there indicate that he is formulating his plans for such a movement. With his present army Villa could overrun northern Mexico and soon have it under his domination. No army could be raised in southern Mexico that would give him much trouble, and most of the northern states would soon be organized into a separate country. But it is not thought that Villa would care to take this step until the United States has withdrawn its troops from Vera Cruz and the Texas border. It might be necessary for him to execute a few prominent politicians and military commanders in order to carry out his plans. This might not meet with the approval of Secretary Bryan and an embargo on arms might be placed upon the territory controlled by Villa. As a consequence, it is necessary now for Villa to play a waiting game, and it is thought that the Administration is fully advised as to his plans. This accounts for the delay in withdrawing the fleet and troops from Mexico. Although it will not confess it, the State Department realizes that the goal of peace has not been reached in Mexico, and there are some very difficult problems to solve before it is safe to give up possession of Vera Cruz and discontinue the border patrol.

The Secretary of War authorized Major Gen. Arthur Murray, commander of the Western Department, to relieve the Coast Artillery in his department from the border by Cavalry from the Presidio. Since it has become apparent that it will be necessary to maintain the patrol for some time, it is thought wise to send the Coast Artillery troops back to the coast defenses that they may resume their annual practice. If there were any troops available all of the Coast Artillery on the border would be relieved. That part of the 1st Cavalry which will relieve the Coast Artillery will be brought up to its maximum strength before it is sent to the border. The following is the arrangement for the movement of the troops as prepared at the headquarters of the Western Department:

The 61st Company, Coast Artillery Corps, on Aug. 4 will stand relieved from further duty at Calexico, Cal., and will return by rail to station at Fort Baker, Cal., taking the 3.2-inch guns and all means of transportation pertaining to the company. Troops A, B, K and M, 1st Cavalry, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will sail from Monterey on the transport Buford to San Diego, Cal., and from that point proceed by marching as follows: Troops A, B and K to San Ysidro, and Troop M to Tecate, Cal., to relieve the companies of the Coast Artillery Corps now at those places. All means of transportation pertaining to these troops will be taken, except the animals. All animals will be shipped by rail to San Diego. Upon arrival of the Cavalry troops at San Ysidro, the 28th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, with its means of transportation and the 3.2-inch guns from the coast defenses of San Diego, will return by marching to station at Fort Rosecrans, Cal.; the other gun will be sent with the Coast Artillery companies to the coast defenses of San Francisco. The 57th and 147th Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, will proceed by marching to San Diego and at that point with their means of transportation, except the animals, embark on the transport Buford for return to station at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. Upon arrival of the Cavalry troop at Tecate, the 29th and 68th Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, will proceed by marching to San Diego, and at that point with their means of transportation, except the animals, embark on the transport Buford for return to station respectively at Fort Winfield Scott and Fort Barry, Cal. The 3.2-inch gun with these companies will be returned to the coast defenses from which it was taken. All animals pertaining to the Coast Artillery companies at San Ysidro and Tecate will be shipped by rail from San Diego to the stations where they belong.

## THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

The Mexican situation is practically unchanged. General Carranza arrived at Monterey July 29 from Tampico on his way to Saltillo, where he personally will conduct negotiations with Provisional President Carbajal's representatives for the transfer of the Mexican government to the Constitutionalists. Direct word from General Carranza announcing that "if Carbajal offers to surrender unconditionally I believe the present situation in Mexico will soon be satisfactorily solved," was received by the Constitutionalist junta in Washington July 29. Carranza's message, dated at Tampico, directed Rafael Zubaran, head of the agency, to deny any reports that he was endeavoring to place difficulties in the way of establishing peace.

Gen. Lauro Villar, Chief Justice of the Supreme Military Court, and Judge David Gutierrez Allende, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic, were appointed by President Carbajal as peace delegates to confer with the Constitutionalists.

General Villa issued orders to absent officers on July 27 to rejoin their commands at once, preparatory to mobilization at Torreon. Indications are that the entire

division of the north, which numbers some 23,000 men, will be mobilized at Gomez Palacio, Torreon and Zacatecas.

Antonio J. Villareal, Governor of Nuevo Leon, has issued a stringent decree regulating the Church and its conduct in that state. The decree declares that during the life of the nation the Church has been a pernicious factor in disruption and discord and has entirely forgotten its spiritual mission, its sole right to be recognized by modern society.

A conference was held at Tampico July 25 between General Carranza and Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, of the British cruiser *Suffolk*. The Rear Admiral was accompanied by four members of his staff. The *Suffolk* left for Vera Cruz on the evening of July 25. Prior to the visit of the British officers Rear Admiral Mayo, of the American fleet, accompanied by his staff, also called on General Carranza and courtesies were exchanged. General Carranza returned this visit July 26 by going aboard the *Minnesota*. Rear Admiral Mayo was accompanied by Captain Simpson, Captain Sterling and Lieutenant Cook.

General Huerta arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the German cruiser *Dresden* July 24. He has completed arrangements, it is said, to leave for Europe on Sunday, Aug. 2. The General has chartered the *Elders* and *Pyflee* steamship *Patia*, which now is at Port Liman, Costa Rica, but which is due to arrive at Kingston on Sunday, to carry himself and his party of Mexican refugees direct to a Spanish port.

## THE NAVY IN MEXICAN WATERS.

Admiral Howard reports at 2 p.m., Monday, July 27, 1914: "Federal troops evacuated Lower California Sunday. Troops taking arms. All quiet La Paz. Quiet at Salina Cruz. Fighting at Manzanillo 25th; result not known. Newport from San Blas was called to remain off port to take Mr. Keyes and other passengers. After considerable thought the Governor, who had held Mr. Keyes's baggage, came to his senses, and all passengers and mail were sent off in California's boats. Mazatlan still excited over Sydney not landing provisions. They will have to evacuate in a few days."

And at 9 p.m., Monday, July 27, 1914: "Arrivals Preble, Perry, Saturn at Mazatlan. Departures none. Federal Constitutionalists Governors Sinaloa and General Iturbe to meet aboard California to-morrow, arrange terms evacuation Mazatlan. United States, British, German and Japanese captains invited to be present. Foreign naval commanders arrange with Federal and Constitutionalists' generals have neutral zone respected. Former have also arranged care for foreigners aboard men of war, colliers, etc."

Although the State Department at Washington had hoped that General Carranza and President Carvajal could be persuaded to settle the question of transfer of power by negotiations and that further fighting would be averted, this desired condition has not yet been reached. The Constitutionalist forces are still pressing their operations against the Federals and are preparing to force their way into Mexico City, according to a telegram from General Carranza received July 30 by his representative, Rafael Zubaran, at Washington. The telegram read: "After two days of fighting in the outskirts of Guanajuato the Federal forces withdrew from that important city and our forces occupied it." The Constitutionalist agency said that General Carranza's telegram showed that pending the outcome of the Saltillo peace conference there was no armistice and that Carranza's forces would continue to fight their way to Mexico City. Guanajuato is a city of 35,000 inhabitants and is the capital of the state of Guanajuato.

The British flagship *Suffolk*, with Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock aboard, left Vera Cruz July 30 for home waters. The cruiser *Bristol* has left for England, leaving no British ships in Mexican waters.

## RECOGNITION OF ISTHMIAN CANAL SERVICES.

The House Committee on Military Affairs say in their report in favor of the bill (H.R. 16510) to provide for recognizing the services of certain officers of the Army and Navy, late members of the Isthmian Canal Commission, to extend to them the thanks of Congress, to authorize their promotion and for other purposes:

"Col. George W. Goethals, chairman of the commission, 'the man who turned white' in the service, of course, the country recognizes as the head of the entire work. His executive and administrative abilities, added to his skill as an engineer, constituted one of the most important factors in the success of the enterprise. To Col. William C. Gorgas there cannot be given too large a measure of praise. It is generally agreed that the failure of the French was due primarily to disease and a large death rate, which finally demoralized the entire force. This Colonel Gorgas overcame, making the Isthmian sanitary and habitable. Without this it is doubtful if the canal would have ever been constructed, and certainly not without great loss of life and additional expense. The world recognizes that Colonel Gorgas has made life in the tropics not only possible, but comfortable for the inhabitants of the temperate zones."

"The other Engineer members of the commission, with the exception of Colonel Gaillard, under whose supervision the cut was made at Culebra, and whose untimely death has heretofore been referred to, were Col. W. L. Sibert and Col. H. F. Hodges, of the Army, and Comdr. H. H. Rousseau, of the Navy. The last two named were special assistants to the Chief Engineer, Colonel Goethals, and in that capacity rendered valuable services in conferring with the members who had special supervision of certain portions of the work, as well as in carrying out the general plan adopted by the commission. In fact, these men kept at all times in touch with each feature of the canal work. Col. William L. Sibert was especially designated to superintend the construction of the dam across the Chagres River and the three locks connected therewith on the Atlantic side. Perhaps the construction of the dam over this river was the most serious part of the entire work. It is a remarkable coincidence that the late Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, who may very properly be called the father of the Isthmian Canal, although he did not get the route he preferred, should have given as his principal objection to the Panama route the fact that the Chagres River could not be successfully dammed, when, as a matter of fact, it was dammed under the supervision of this other Alabamian, Colonel Sibert."

"Had this great work been accomplished by any European nation the men at the head of it would long since have been knighted, or some other mark of special recognition and distinction would have been bestowed upon them. The bill proposes practically the only way,



under our form of government, that their merits can be recognized."

### THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

#### SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The bill (H.R. 17765) designed to regulate details of majors in the Ordnance Department, has been tentatively approved by the House Military Committee. Under the provisions of this bill majors may be detailed in the Ordnance Department without serving a compulsory period of service elsewhere. The War Department is reported to be in favor of this bill. The Secretary of War has not yet communicated formally with the committee, although he has been requested to state the view of the War Department, after which the bill will be reported.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs on July 29 reported favorably on the bill for the relief of Captain Gibbons and Captain Hill. The committee took up Captain Kellogg's case on July 30, and will probably report his bill favorably in the near future.

#### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H. Res. 576, Mr. Miller.—Resolved, That a committee consisting of five members, each of whom shall be a member of the House of Representatives, be appointed by the Speaker to investigate and ascertain how many Spanish-American War veterans have been dismissed from the Government service in the Philippine Islands since Oct. 6, 1913; the cause of removal in each case; whether or not the rules governing the Civil Service were violated by such dismissal; and whether or not acute and peculiar hardship resulted to those thus removed by reason of the removal, the circumstance and manner thereof; also to investigate and ascertain the number of appointments to and removals from the Government service in the Philippine Islands since Oct. 6, 1913, the cause and circumstances of each removal; whether or not in any of such appointments or removals the rules governing the Civil Service in said islands have been violated; and whether or not by reason of such removals and appointments the efficiency of the government in the islands has been impaired. \* \* \*

H.R. 18106, Mr. Langley.—That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to claimants in this Act named the several sums appropriated herein, the same being in full for and the receipt of the same to be taken and accepted in each case as a full and final release and discharge of their respective claims, namely: Claims for difference in pay by officers in the U.S. Navy growing out of facts relating to whether or not the service was performed on the land or on the sea, the officer being entitled to a higher rate for service on sea than on land. \* \* \*

#### CANDIDATES FOR PAY CORPS.

The following enlisted men of the Navy are authorized to take examination for appointment as assistant paymaster in the Pay Corps on Aug. 3, 1914:

Oscar N. Fritz, first musician, Naval Trg. Station, Great Lakes.  
John R. Edwards, yeoman, 2d Class, Sterett.  
William R. Garrett, yeoman, 2d Class, San Francisco, Cal.  
Roy H. Balyeat, electrician, 1st Class, Reina Mercedes.  
Frederick C. Beck, chief yeoman, Navy Rectg. Sta., Boston.  
James E. Brennen, hosp. steward, N. Hospital, Norfolk.  
Earl B. Cameron, hosp. app., 1st Class, N. Hospital, Norfolk.  
Charles R. Campbell, yeoman, 2d Class, Leonidas.  
Robert O. Caples, chief yeoman, Rec. Ship at Norfolk.  
Everett H. Carey, hosp. app., 1st Class, Trg. Sta., San Francisco.  
Verny Carroll, oiler, Minnesota.  
Anthony J. E. Charbonneau, yeoman, 2d Class, Kentucky.  
Alfred B. Clark, chief yeoman, Louisiana.  
Maurice Coffman, yeoman, 1st Class, Birmingham.  
Fred C. Craig, yeoman, 2d Class, Rec. Ship at San Francisco.  
Roy L. Davis, yeoman, 1st Class, Constellation.  
Joseph F. Downing, chief yeoman, Machias.  
James M. Easter, yeoman, 1st Class, Reina Mercedes.  
Gerald A. Eubank, yeoman, 1st Class, New Jersey.  
Karl S. Farnum, hospital steward, Southern.  
Roy A. Fetterly, hospital steward, Mississippi.  
Lee V. Flaxell, yeoman, 2d Class, Virginia.  
Webster Gross, yeoman, 1st Class, Louisiana.  
Lyle S. Gunn, chief yeoman, N. Rectg. Sta., Minneapolis.  
Charles J. Harter, chief yeoman, Minnesota.  
Romaine Hathaway, chief yeoman, Jupiter.  
James P. Jackson, chief yeoman, 1326 Girard street, Washington, D.C.  
Russell L. Kittelle, elec., 1st Class, Rec. Ship, Mare Island.  
Jacob H. Kyger, yeoman, 2d Class, Fanning.  
Josephus M. Lieber, chief yeoman, Georgia.  
Homer E. Malaby, chief yeoman, Trg. Sta., San Francisco.  
Robert H. Mattox, yeoman, 2d Class, Southern.  
William C. McDonald, chief yeoman, Des Moines.  
Harry C. Mechtold, yeoman, 2d Class, N. Sta., Cavite.  
William B. Midyette, yeoman, 2d Class, Michigan.  
Oliver E. Mount, chief yeoman, Rectg. Sta., Atlanta, Ga.  
Forrest F. Leininger, musician, 1st Class, Wyoming.  
David P. Polatty, yeoman, 1st Class, Prairie.  
Samuel O. Pottorf, chief yeoman, Hancock.  
Walter E. Quenstedt, hosp. app., N. Hosp., Washington.  
Charles R. Reid, commissary steward, St. Louis.  
Charles H. Ritt, yeoman, 1st Class, Constellation.  
Robert G. Robeson, chief yeoman, Rectg. Sta., Boston.  
George Seratchley, chief yeoman, Virginia.  
Herbert V. Shebat, elec., 1st Class, MacDonough.  
Robinson Slater, yeoman, 1st Class, Connecticut.  
Stephen E. Smith, yeoman, 1st Class, Cleveland.  
Charles W. Snell, yeoman, 2d Class, Brooklyn.  
Ralph W. Swearington, hospital steward, St. Louis.  
James M. Thomas, chief yeoman, New Jersey.  
Robert P. Trotter, yeoman, 1st Class, Monterey.  
John E. Wood, yeoman, 2d Class, Colorado.  
William E. Woods, chief yeoman, Southern.  
Richard F. Woodward, chief yeoman, Florida.  
Dillon F. Zimmerman, chief yeoman, Rectg. Sta., Kansas City.  
Walter Zur-Linden, hosp. app., 1st Class, M. Bks., Washington.

#### OPENING OF CAPE COD CANAL.

The Cape Cod Canal, the eight-mile waterway which connects Buzzards Bay with Cape Cod Bay, Mass., was formally opened on July 29, when the steamship Rose Standish, which had on board nearly 800 guests of Mr. August Belmont and the directors of the Cape Cod Canal Company, led in the fleet that passed through the canal. The torpedo-boat destroyer McDougal, Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Palmer, was in the procession of boats authorized to pass through on the opening day. Some of the best known men and women in the United States were on board of the Rose Standish and the yachts, and thousands of persons in automobiles, in carriages and on foot lined the banks of the new canal.

Among Mr. Belmont's guests were Rear Admirals F. E. Chadwick, Willard H. Brownson and T. O. Selfridge, U.S.N., Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, Adjutant General H. De W. Hamilton, of New York, and members of Governor Glynn's staff, Governor Walsh, of Massachusetts, and staff, Mr. Franklin P. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Seth Low, Gen. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral John P. Merrell, U.S.N.

Mr. Belmont in the course of his remarks at Sandwich

during the exercises of the day made an excellent speech, in which he said:

"During the progress of this great work, and as we approached the day for its dedication to public use, I have been possessed of the thought that we, foreigners to Massachusetts, hailing from New York, were doing something for New England which New England was not alive to doing for herself.

"Yet now, as I stand before you, fresh from a warm reception at Sandwich, where they are celebrating the founding of that old town 275 years ago by Edmund Freeman, one of my ancestors, I feel of the soil, here, and that after all New England has had much to do with the building of her own canal. The illusion that I am a Massachusetts man is complete.

"There is not one of us concerned in the construction of this great work, financially or otherwise, but feels that, apart from any commercial aspect, we have been building the greatest life-saving institution on the Atlantic and that through these our efforts the historic graveyard of the coast may be closed.

"My mother's name was Perry, so if you wish to claim me on that score we can enter upon your town records that the construction of the Cape Cod Canal had its origin in Sandwich."

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt in the course of his remarks said: "I came here to prove that a 300-foot vessel can pass through the canal with perfect safety and I did. If the day ever comes when we have to use our Navy for the purpose for which it is maintained this canal will be a great factor for us in the moving of ships and supplies."

A telegram to Mr. Belmont from President Wilson was read. "Allow me," it said, "to convey through my hearty congratulations on the completion of a great work, which should be of direct benefit to the commerce of the country."

Other remarks were made by Mr. Seth Low, Mr. Parsons, Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Governor Walsh, Adjutant General Hamilton, of New York, who read a letter from Governor Glynn praising Mr. Belmont for the enterprise; and Mr. Charles H. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

#### CONFEDERATE CLAIMS FOR BACK PAY.

The conference report on the General Deficiency bill was rejected by the House July 28. This carried with it an appropriation of \$175,000 for pay to which officers of the Regular Army who joined the Confederacy were entitled at the time they left our Army. The debate on the bill was confined to this appropriation and was at some length. Mr. Mann said: "These claims which have been allowed under the Brodie decision have been allowed to estates of old officers in the South as well as in the North, and allowed to cadets who entered the Academy up to 1897, after the war. There has been no distinction between the Northern and the Southern officers, so far as that is concerned. But the claims which have been disallowed, including the Sheridan and Sherman claims, to the extent of \$2,500,000, are still disallowed. There is no provision for their payment. There is no intention to pay them. Now, of course, these Confederate officers, 173 of them I believe it is stated in the letter, did not have their claims disallowed under the Gilkeson decision, because they could not then file claims on account of Section 3480 of the Revised Statutes. Congress having repealed that section, they may now file claims; and if they have claims, they have the same right now to file their claims in the Auditor's office and have them allowed as anyone else whose claim has not been disallowed. But here is a proposition to separate out these few Confederate officers and make an appropriation in advance of the allowance of their claims to pay them, if the Auditor shall allow them, when we make no provision for the payment of the \$2,500,000 due to the officers, as stated here, many of them at least of the Northern Army. The proposition here is to pay the claim of the estate of 'Stonewall' Jackson, for whom I have the highest regard, but not to pay the claim of Gen. Philip Sheridan; to pay the claim of the General Lee estate, but not to pay the claim of the General Sherman estate.

"All these claims of the officers were settled as they went along. They received the pay which they believed they were to get when they went into the Army and while they were serving in the Army. They received the pay which the Government understood it was paying to officers in the Army, which Congress appropriated for, and which it understood the officers were to receive. They received the pay that everybody understood they were to receive. Now, after this lapse of nearly eight years, it is proposed, not to pay the officers, but to pay their estates, and to pay those particularly of officers who left the Army to join the Confederacy, which act we have not forgiven, as far as the North is concerned, but not to pay officers who remained in the Union Army. Sheridan and Sherman are not to have their claims paid, but the others who left are to have their claims paid, and payment authorized before they have been presented and audited. I do not think we ought to pay any of them, but I am very sure that if we pay them we ought not to refuse to pay the claims of those officers who remained in the Army and pay those of the officers who left the Army."

Mr. Underwood said in reply: "Congress graciously repealed Section 3480, Rev. Stat., to allow these claims to be paid. Now, if Congress had not done it—and it did not come from the South or our section of the country; it came very graciously from that side, a bill proposed by that side of the House, presented to the House, and voted for unanimously; but having done it, I say it would be a most ungracious thing for this Congress, after passing this repealing law for this purpose, when it comes to make an appropriation to pay the claims or refuse to do it, I believe it would be an ungracious act of this Congress, after inviting these men to present their claims, not to pay them. But, leaving out these Confederate claims entirely, I agree with what the gentleman from New York says, that it was right for General Grant's heirs to get his longevity pay based on his West Point service, which they got, and it is equally right for the heirs of General Sherman to get his longevity pay based on his West Point service. Now, that is all there is to it. There is a discrimination here, but not growing out of the repeal of Section 3480. There is a discrimination between the claims of those officers that you have paid, like the case of General Grant, and claims like those of General Sherman and others, which were turned down, and you made the discrimination yourselves. Those claims are pending now in the Omnibus

Claims bill in the Senate. You can pay them when that bill comes over here by passing that bill."

Mr. Fitzgerald presented a memorandum by the law clerk of the Auditor for the War Department which contained the following statistics: "From the foundation of the Military Academy to the class of 1867, inclusive, there were graduated 2,218 cadets. From the first to the class of 1881, inclusive, 2,931 cadets. Following the Watson decision in 1880 many hundred, according to Mr. Gilkeson several thousand, claims were filed for longevity pay, based on cadet service. These were all rejected with the exception of three claims, so far as known. After the decision of Assistant Comptroller Mitchell in the Brodie case, May 18, 1908, about 1,000 claims were filed in which cadet service was a factor. Nearly all of these have been allowed. The Congressional Record of Friday, July 24, 1914, contains a list made up from claims certified to Congress for payment containing 953 names of those who graduated from West Point and whose claims presumptively were for longevity pay based on cadet service. It is said by the representative of a firm of local attorneys who is well posted in such matters that there are probably about 500 officers who have never made application for longevity pay in which cadet service is a factor and who, or whose heirs, might secure pay under the Mitchell decision. It is assumed that the beneficiaries under Act of July 6, 1914, Public No. 125, are included in the 500. There were 266 officers of the U.S. Army who left it after Nov. 1, 1860, to enter the service of the Confederacy, of whom 167 (?) were graduates of the Military Academy. Of the remaining ninety-nine there were several who had been in the Academy for periods of varying length, and a number who served as volunteers during the Mexican War."

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Parker, Benham and Balch were placed in reserve at New York, N.Y., July 24, 1914.

The K-1 and K-2 at Newport have been ordered to Provincetown, to arrive Aug. 4, for final trials. The Tonopah will act as tender.

The Osceola, now at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., has been ordered to proceed to the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, via Key West, for duty at that station.

The Naval Training Station at Newport, R.I., defeated the American Emery Wheel Works team at Rocky Point, R.I., on July 26. The Training Station scored sixteen hits and their opponents made seven. The final score was: Training Station, 9; A.E.W.W., 7.

Naval aeroplane AB-4 was wrecked July 28, 1914, while attempting to alight on the waters of Hampton Roads, Va. Ensigns Walter D. La Monte and Everett D. Capehart, operating the machine, were thrown into the water, but escaped unhurt. The AB-4 is a Curtiss machine.

Captain Vlachopoulos, of the Greek navy, arrived at Villefranche, France, July 29, to take command of the former U.S.S. Idaho, which, after being purchased by the Hellenic government, has been renamed the Lemnos. Officers and men of the ship's company which will take over the Lemnos left the Piræus on July 26 aboard the Greek Line steamship Janina.

The battleship Kilgis, formerly the U.S.S. Mississippi, bought from the United States by Greece, was formally turned over to that nation at Newport News, Va., July 27. More than two thousand Greeks viewed the ceremonies. The steamer Athenai arrived with 700 Greek sailors to man the Kilgis. Chartered steamers brought 1,200 Greeks from New York and other cities for the ceremony.

The U.S.S. Florida while at Vera Cruz, Mexico, won the Battenberg Cup race on July 14 with a margin of thirty-six seconds. The crew from H.M.S. Suffolk pulled an excellent race, especially as they had only one month to train a crew in a boat entirely different from their type of service boats. The cup was presented to the Atlantic Fleet in 1906 by Rear Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N., after the visit of his squadron to the United States in 1905. It has been pulled for nineteen times, including five races with ships of the British navy. The only race won by a British crew was at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907, when H.M.S. Argyle defeated the U.S.S. Illinois, holder of the cup at that time, by forty-one seconds. The Argyle's name was inscribed on the cup, which was then held on board the fleet flagship until the next race. The commander-in-chief congratulated the Suffolk on their well pulled race.

The U.S. Naval Academy Practice Squadron, comprising the Missouri and Illinois, under Captain Fullam, left Gravesend, England, July 29, after an enjoyable two weeks' stay, for Hampton Roads, Va., where the vessels are due between Aug. 10 and 15. One of the most interesting events during the stay of the midshipmen at Gravesend was the baseball game on July 25 between a team composed of midshipmen representing a picked nine from the Missouri and Illinois and the Clapton team of London, composed of Americans residing there. The midshipmen won by a score of 21 to 5. There was a throng of about five thousand present. The midshipmen never had to extend themselves and easily outbatted and outfielded their opponents. Midshipmen Smith, of the Missouri, and McFall, of the Illinois, took turns at pitching. M. J. Connolly at first base showed some of the rare form he exhibited in the last game against the Army, and A. E. Smith at third, R. A. Adams at short and W. E. Calhoun at second aided in some snappy infield work.

Describing in Leslie's Illustrated Weekly for July 23 a voyage on the U.S.S. Cassin, Stanton Leeds, speaking of his departure from Vera Cruz, says: "Steadily, swiftly through the great, three lane line of ships, careening, swerving, turning, we stood out to sea. Our speed was a thing to marvel at as we slipped by ship after stately ship with their slim, gray, terrible guns. All our own, these vessels; the floating armament of the Republic! Three divisions, representing the greatest display of naval force we have ever made! A sight to swell one's American chest over once in a generation! It was magnificent! The ship's oil capacity is 96,000 gallons. From Vera Cruz to Boston we burned 91,875 gallons of oil. The cost for this alone was \$2,756. Figure for yourself the yearly cost of operation! For military reasons it is desirable that these boats run smokeless at high speed, so the oil is heated 100 degrees above the tanks' temperature, and air pressure is sucked down through four blowers by turbine engines. Up above the air being drawn below decks keeps up a constant roar. The higher the air pressure the more oil can be burned without smoke, and while white smoke indicates too much air,



black smoke too little, a very fine, gray, almost indefinable haze means perfect combustion."

The pennant of the commander of the Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Terry to the McDougal.

Orders have been received at the navy yard, Brooklyn, to have the battleship Florida ready for sea service on Aug. 8. It is understood she will go to Hayti to relieve the Connecticut.

The Navy transport Hancock sailed from Norfolk, Va., July 30, carrying 400 officers and marines to Guantanamo, Cuba, where 300 men had previously been transferred from Vera Cruz and the special service squadron in Mexican waters. The combined force will compose the 5th Regiment, under command of Col. C. A. Doyen, who sailed on the Hancock. The regiment will be held in readiness for service in Hayti and Santo Domingo should the revolutionists further menace the lives or property of foreigners.

Describing his experiences on board the Portsmouth in the old days of sailing ships, Rear Admiral Goodrich, U.S.N., says in the Evening Post: "The 'morning watch,' as the four hours from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. are called, is the most interesting of all to the ambitious deck officer. He is not bothered by the presence of the captain or of that dreadful Cerberus, the 'first lieutenant,' who detects all shortcomings and is never satisfied; he has things all his own way, being responsible not only for the accurate steering, for safety of spars and sails, anxious to get through his work promptly and well, while always having in back of his mind the possibility of that soul-racking cry, 'Man overboard!' Indeed, it was my custom, the moment I relieved my predecessor, to plan exactly what I should do in that event, how to 'heave the ship to,' which boat to lower and when, what petty officer, with spy glass or binoculars, to send aloft to keep an eye on the unfortunate and on the life buoy, which at the alarm would be immediately dropped by the man stationed for that purpose—a post never vacated from weighing the anchor at the start to letting it go at the end of the voyage."

Secretary Daniels has recently commended several men in the Navy. The following reports were received by him showing display of gallantry and heroism: Leo M. Dillon, boatswain's mate, first class, on the West Virginia, saved a shipmate from drowning by prompt and courageous action in going to the assistance of a man who grasped his rescuer about the neck with a hold that Dillon had to break before he could save the man. Joe Bernard Cadenbach, coxswain, attached to the recruiting station at Kansas City, Mo., swam to the rescue of a young man who was upset when making a sharp turn in the Little Arkansas River on the afternoon of June 24, 1914. Cadenbach without hesitation jumped into the river and swam to the place of the accident, about 300 yards. By that time the young man had gone down for the third time, but Cadenbach, although exhausted, dove to the bottom, brought him to the surface and swam to the shore. Secretary Daniels has recommended that Cadenbach be awarded a life-saving medal. While the California was at Pichilingue, Mexico, June 24, a swimming party was sent to the beach. Ordinary Seaman Haase was about the last to leave the beach to board the boat, and by that time the launch had drifted out into about fifteen feet of water. He was drowning when Ordinary Seaman Maurice T. Gallagher, Coal Passer Edward H. Schulz and Fireman 2d Class Darrell L. Varnado dropped their bundle of clothes and swam to Haase's assistance, arriving just in time to keep him from going down. These men have received commendatory letters. Similar letters have also been sent to Eugene Morris, seaman, and George A. Fairchild, fireman, second class, attached to the Cumberland at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, who jumped overboard from the end of the station dock, fully clothed, and rescued a shipmate who was not able to swim and had already gone down twice when they reached him.

#### BOTTOM ARMOR FOR BATTLESHIPS.

The joint summer meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects, the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, and the Northeast Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders opened in the King's Hall, Armstrong College, Newcastle, England, on July 7. The Earl of Durham presided, and supporting him on the platform were Lord Bristol, Lord Brassey, Sir Charles A. Parsons, Sir Walter Plummer, Principal Hadow, Sir Benjamin Browne, Sir Philip Watts and Sir Thomas Wrightson. There was a very large attendance.

In a paper on the protection of battleships against submarine attack Prof. Sir John H. Biles suggested that as a result of the reduction of weight, due to the use of oil and turbines, "it may be that armor may to some extent be sacrificed, and gun attack be allowed to be more effective in order that some compensation should be available for the effect of torpedo attack. It will thus be seen," he said, "that the increasing destructive effect of the torpedo brings into the battleship problem the possibility of changes which may once again revolutionize warship design. \* \* \* Some of us have lived to learn the limitations of these cheap methods of destruction, and before too rapidly breaking up our battleships and building no more of them, it may be well to consider what, if any, defense can be given to these poor helpless ships. A distinguished gunner told you in this institution in April that a modern battleship will be destroyed by gun fire in five minutes after fighting range has been reached. The submarine officer will tell you he can get a torpedo into any ship that he can see and can get within the range of his torpedo. The battleship can hit back at his enemy battleship, but can do nothing by himself against the submarine.

"What is the liability to be hit in the two cases? Can the submarine find the battleship as surely as the enemy battleship can? In other words, what is the relative liability to be hit by the two methods of attack? This is for the naval officer to tell us, if he can. If the relative liability to be hit is sufficiently great to warrant full consideration of the relative damage, we shall also want to know this. Assuming, as one reasonably may, that very serious damage will be done by the explosion of a torpedo, the next question is what can be done to prevent or seriously reduce this damage. Sub-division naturally suggests itself as one means of minimizing the effect of this damage, but, when all that is possible in this direction has been done, there seems to be no great certainty that a battleship will be still a formidable fighting machine after having received the successful contact explosion of a 21-inch torpedo. Can we do anything in addition to sub-division to preserve the ship for effective fighting purposes?"

Professor Biles holds that the effective advent of the

submarine seems to justify a serious consideration of the question of applying armor to the bottom of ships, which would reduce the speed of a 25,000-ton battleship by two knots. Lord Brassey declared that "it was obvious that Great Britain could not afford to accept any inferiority in guns, in armor, or in speed or coal endurance as compared with other nations. It seemed to him that the problem would have to be solved by placing the armament in a greater number of ships. That would be a costly change to effect, but he submitted that in naval defense economy was not the first consideration."

"Bryan believes he has abolished war," says a headline. The world surely ought to be grateful to Mr. Bryan for believing nice things like that.—*New York Sun*. "The people never give up their liberties but under some delusion."—*Edmund Burke*, 1784.

The noise that wakened you doubtless was the ring of the anvils on which the revolutionists were busy forging swords into pruning hooks.—*Mexican Herald*, Vera Cruz.

## THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.  
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.  
Major Gen. George Barnett—Commandant U.S.M.C.

#### LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:  
G-4, arrived July 28 at the navy yard, New York.  
Missouri and Illinois, sailed July 29 from Gravesend, England, for Hampton Roads, Va.  
Marietta, arrived July 27 at San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo.  
Lamson and Smith, arrived July 29 at Smithtown Bay, Long Island Sound.  
Maine, arrived July 29 at Villefranche, France.  
Nashville, arrived July 29 at Portsmouth, N.H.  
Hancock, sailed July 30 from Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Rhode Island, sailed July 30 from Halifax, Nova Scotia, for Newport, R.I.  
La de Luzon, arrived July 30 at Chicago, Ill.  
Monaghan, Perkins, Sterett, Roe, Terry and Walke, sailed July 30 from Buzzards Bay for Napeague Bay, Long Island.  
Prairie, sailed for Cape Haitien, Port au Prince, July 30.  
Buffalo, arrived at Cordova, Alaska, July 30.

#### G.O. 104, JUNE 20, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

This order publishes a list of saluting stations. This information shall not be taken as changing the provisions of Art. 1191, U.S. Navy Regulations, 1913.  
This order supersedes G.O. 68, of Jan. 7, 1914, which may be removed from the file, appropriate note being made to explain the omission in the series. If G.O. 68 is retained, it shall be clearly marked across the face "Superseded by G.O. 104."

#### G.O. 105, JUNE 27, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

More General Use of Transportation Requests and Mileage.  
This order to effect economy directs a more general use of transportation and requests and mileage of scrip books for travel, the cost of which is borne by the Department and the necessary instructions are given.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 24.—Comdr. J. V. Chase member Special Board on Naval Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.  
Lieut. H. B. Riehe detached naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.; to Utah.

P.A. Surg. E. A. Vickery detached naval hospital, New York, N.Y.; to duty with 5th Regiment of Marines.  
P.A. Surg. D. G. Allen detached naval training station, Newport, R.I.; to duty connection 5th Regiment of Marines.  
A.A. Surg. M. E. Rose detached Navy recruiting station, New York, N.Y.; to duty with 5th Regiment of Marines.  
Pay Dir. J. S. Phillips placed on retired list from July 10, 1914; to home.

Asst. Naval Constr. C. A. Harrington detached works Craig Shipbuilding Company, Long Beach, Cal.; to treatment naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

JULY 25.—Comdr. A. W. Hinds to command receiving ship at Philadelphia.  
Lieut. (J.G.) A. S. Carpenter detached Utah; to Naval Militia Office, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

JULY 27.—Surg. A. J. Geiger detached West Virginia; to home and wait orders.  
P.A. Surg. W. A. Angwin detached naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to West Virginia.

P.A. Surg. H. H. Lano detached naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.; to Dixie.  
Asst. Surg. G. T. Vaughan, M.R.C., detached Atlantic Fleet; to home.

Chief Carp. O. E. Richardson detached Kentucky; to treatment, naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paymr. Clerk W. H. McKenna appointed; to naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Paymr. Clerk F. S. Parks appointed; to naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.  
Mate Gustav Johnson detached navy yard; to receiving ship, Mare Island, Cal.

JULY 28.—Lieut. R. P. Craft to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 5, 1914.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. C. Latham detached Naval Academy Practice Squadron; to home and wait orders.  
Lieut. (J.G.) K. H. Donovan detached command F-4; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 1, 1914.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. Le R. Heiberg to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Ensign W. E. Cheadle detached naval training station, Newport, R.I.; to Petrel.

Ensign Ellsworth Davis detached Florida; to temporary duty, naval training station, Newport, R.I.

Ensign G. W. Whiteside detached Petrel; to Florida.  
Ensign L. P. Wenzell detached receiving ship at Norfolk; to Hancock.

Surg. R. E. Hoyt detached Idaho; to Illinois.

P.A. Surg. G. C. Rhoades detached Dixie; to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Elt. Surg. C. K. Winn detached Dixie; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. W. E. Eaton to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.

Asst. Surg. E. E. Woodland to naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Asst. Surg. S. D. Hart to naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Asst. Surg. F. H. Haigler to Dixie.

Act. Asst. Surg. H. W. Blaisdell detached receiving ship at New York; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Bttn. D. F. Mead detached Idaho; to Illinois.

Chief Gun. J. C. Evans to receiving ship, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Gun. Edwin Alberts detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; continue treatment, Hot Springs, Ark.

Gun. A. E. Rice detached Idaho to Illinois.

Chief Mach. C. G. Nelson detached Idaho; to Missouri.

Mach. W. H. Holton detached Idaho; to Illinois.

Paymr. Clerk C. C. Timmons appointed; to Tennessee.

Paymr. Clerk L. H. White appointment revoked.

Paymr. Clerk B. Roy Moyer appointment revoked.

Paymr. Clerk G. B. Kimberly transferred retired list July 24, 1914, Tennessee; to home.

JULY 29.—Lieut. (J.G.) J. H. Ingram to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Chief Mach. John Bryce detached Pittsburgh; to home and wait orders.

Mach. B. W. Lambert to Pittsburgh.

JULY 30.—Comdr. W. H. Standley commissioned from July 1, 1914.

Lieut. Comdr. K. G. Castleman commissioned from July 1, 1914.

Comdr. J. F. Green commissioned from April 9, 1914.

Comdr. R. D. White to Arkansas, as navigator.

Comdr. I. C. Wistengel detached Arkansas; to Connecticut as executive officer.

Lieut. F. X. Gygas commissioned from Feb. 13, 1914.

Lieuts. R. R. Pannack, W. C. Wickham and P. W. Northcroft commissioned from June 5, 1914.

Lieut. F. R. Berg detached Wheeling; to leave of absence.

Asst. Surg. C. S. O'Brien, M.R.C., commissioned from June 9, 1914.

Civil Engr. Carroll Paul commissioned from April 23, 1914.

Chief Gun. J. J. Clausey commissioned from Feb. 8, 1914.

Paymr. Clerk S. H. Knowles appointed; to Utah.

Paymr. Clerk G. A. Griffin appointment revoked.

Paymr. Clerk T. A. Culhane appointment revoked.

Lieut. (J.G.) D. I. Hedrick commissioned from June 5, 1914.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Chefoo, China, July 30, 1914.

Chief Gun. J. F. McCarthy detached naval station, Olonago; to Cavite.

Chief Gun. R. H. Cheney detached naval station, Cavite; to home.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 27.—Capt. H. I. Bearss detached 4th Company, 1st Brigade Marines, Vera Cruz; to United States.

The following officers have been ordered to the 5th Regiment, U.S. Marine Corps:

From posts in the United States: Col. Charles A. Doyen, commanding; Lieut. Col. Ben H. Fuller, Major Charles B. Hatch, Capt. Russell H. Davis, A.Q.M., Capt. William L. Redies, Capt. William Hopkins, Capt. Robert F. Rhea, Capt. Edward A. Greene; 1st Lieut. Edwin N. McClellan, 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Watson, 1st Lieut. Franklin B. Garrett, 1st Lieut. Dwight F. Smith, 1st Lieut. Nedon A. Eastman; 2d Lieut. Henry L. Larsen, 2d Lieut. Arthur Kingston, 2d Lieut. Bryan C. Murchison, 2d Lieut. Louis E. Fagan, jr.

From Special Service Squadron Battalion: Major Carl Gam-borg-Andresen, Capt. Harold C. Snyder, 1st Lieut. Otto Becker, jr., 2d Lieut. Henry P. Torrey, 2d Lieut. James T. Reid, 2d Lieut. George A. Stowell.

From 1st Brigade, U.S. Marine Corps, Vera Cruz: Capt. Davis B. Wills, A.P.M., Paymr. Clerk Leon L. Dye, Capt. Arthur E. Harding, 1st Lieut. Clarke H. Wells, 2d Lieut. Harold D. MacLachlan.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JULY 29.—Cadet Engr. I. J. Van Kammen detached Gresham; to Onondaga.

Second Lieut. R. A. Bothwell granted thirty days' leave.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. F. E. Fitch granted twenty days' leave.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Second Lieut. William Williams, assistant in the division of personnel of the Revenue Cutter Service, is convalescent after a painful and difficult surgical operation. He returned to his desk after a fortnight's absence. Mr. Williams received a hard blow on the nose while boxing several years ago. The surgeon's knife has straightened out all the difficulty from which he has suffered since.

During a thick fog July 26 the three-masted schooner Margaret, from New York for Parrsboro, N.S., with coal, went ashore on the west side of the Shovelful Shoal, near Chatham, Mass. She was boarded by the crew of the Monomy life saving station, which called the revenue cutter Acushnet. After two hours of pulling they floated the schooner apparently uninjured.

Capt. C. E. Johnston, of the revenue cutter Seneca, reported July 29 that he was towing into Halifax the new British steamer Sable, from Glasgow for Halifax. The ship was picked up ten miles off Cape Race, Newfoundland, totally disabled by the bursting of a high-pressure cylinder.

The following nominations for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service were confirmed by the Senate July 27, 1914: Cadet Engrs. Chester Arthur Beckley, Isaac John Van Kammen, Aaron Matheis and Paul Revere Smith to be third lieutenants of Engineers.

While the Onondaga was anchored in Norfolk Harbor July 24 faint cries for help were heard and she picked up a drowning man, and righted his upturned canoe and landed them at the U.S. Naval Hospital, where they belonged.

While standing up Baltimore Ship Channels July 21, the Apache noticed the U.S. Lighthouse tender Woodbine moored to a gas buoy, eight K off Seven-Foot Knoll Light House. Found her engine broken down and unable to proceed to the dock at Baltimore. She was towed up the bay and made fast to the dock under Lazaretto Light House Bay.

At 5 p.m., July 25, while cruising in the Manhattan launch a very severe squall of wind and rain and hail caused her to anchor off the bulkhead near the Long Beach Life-Saving Station, N.Y., during the height of the storm. A sloop was observed bottom up with a number of persons clinging to it. The launch got under way at once and made the best possible progress through the heavy seas to the vessel. Before her arrival all of the people except one had been rescued by a large motorboat that was passing, but she had drifted away in the storm. The cutter launch threw the man a heaving line, but he tried to swim. The launch worked close to him and dragged him aboard in an exhausted condition. Stimulants were administered, and then the Manhattan launch started for the vicinity of the wreck where she picked up some drifting gear, and with the assistance of several other motor boats succeeded in beaching the sloop.

As the Pamlico was about to enter Adams Creek July 24 for anchorage, she observed a three-masted schooner broadside to the wind, evidently ashore off Piersons Point, N.C., the Pamlico made a tow line fast and floated her.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. New Bedford, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—1st Lieut. P. W. Lauriat. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. Hall. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.

ARCTIC—2d Lieut. C. G. Roemer. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Nome, Alaska.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate W. Kendrick. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Capt. F. G. Billard. New London, Conn.

McCULLOCH—Capt. F. H. Ueberoth. On Alaskan cruise.

MACINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. On Alaskan cruise.

MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinan. South Baltimore, Md.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Booserck. At New York, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joynes. Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Depot, South Baltimore, Md., out of commission.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Address Halifax, Nova Scotia.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Neah Bay, Wash.

TAFOMA—Capt. R. O. Crisp. On Alaskan cruise.

THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry. Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. Seattle, Wash.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. W. T. Stromberg. Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMMETT—Master's Mate Axel Foss. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. H. B. West. Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.



## PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 29, 1914.

Miss Jessie Willets, who has been at Asbury Park, has returned to her home on Garnet street. Mrs. Guy A. Bisset and her sister, Miss Caperton, are spending a few days in New York city. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Raymond S. Keyes entertained the Monday evening bridge club. Playing were Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Cochran, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Schneider, of Troy, N.Y., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Landenberger, Constr. and Mrs. Bisset, Constr. and Mrs. Court and Capt. and Mrs. Bell. Miss Anne Bryan, of Washington, D.C., guest of Miss Jessie Willets, has gone to Riverton, N.J., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Biddle Frismuth. Miss Barbara Bisham left Friday for Ocean City, N.J. Mrs. Kraft and her two babies are guests of Commandant and Mrs. Benson, in the yard.

Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Campbell, summering at Cape May, gave a crabbing party Wednesday for Mr. and Mrs. George P. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Rich, Mrs. Men-dell, Miss Elizabeth Agnew and Mr. Sydney Agnew. Mrs. D. C. Crowell and her two small children are spending the summer at Asbury Park, N.J. Mrs. Townsend, wife of Lieut. J. C. Townsend (now in Mexico) is visiting Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Norris at Cape May. Paymaster Lamar, attached to the Michigan, is stopping with his mother at the Clinton.

The handicap tennis tournament, delayed several days by the rainy weather, was concluded in the yard this week. There were twenty entries, and the matches were all singles. The semi-finals were played off Wednesday. The players included officers of the Reserve Fleet, stationed in the yard, and from the U.S.S. Michigan, also Miss Bisham and her guest, Miss Colon. Handicaps and scores were as follows: Lieut. Fletcher C. Starr (minus 15, minus 30) defeated Asst. Naval Constr. Ralph D. Weyerbacher (minus 15/2) 6-1, 6-4. Asst. Naval Constructor Court (minus 15/2) defeated Miss Bisham (plus 30), 11-9, 6-4. The finals, played Thursday, resulted in Lieutenant Starr (minus 15, minus 30) defeating Constructor Court (minus 15/2) in straight sets, 6-0, 6-2, 6-2.

## FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., July 27, 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. David Anderson, of Watertown, N.Y., spent the week-end with Col. and Mrs. Faison. Mrs. Anderson is a sister of the late General Lydecker. Mrs. Hoffer, wife of Lieut. Col. J. Hoffer, and her sister, Mrs. Stiles, Mrs. Bruff (widow of Colonel Bruff), and Miss Barnes, of Bryn Mawr, on a motor trip through this section, have been recent guests at Lake Champlain Hotel. Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson are temporarily quartered in No. 9. Since their return they have been dinner guests at Mrs. Wills's, Capt. and Mrs. Frith's, Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting's and at several other places. They left yesterday for Valcour to spend several days with Judge and Mrs. Kellogg.

Mrs. W. F. Martin gave a bridge-ten on Friday. Receiving with Mrs. Martin was Mrs. Morton. Mrs. Faison served punch. Mesdames A. V. Partello and Lasseigne poured tea, and Mesdames Deitch, Barnes, Wiley and Rutherford and Miss Winifred Martin and Miss Green assisted. Mrs. Lawrence left Tuesday to spend the rest of the summer at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Glover at Garrison-on-the-Hudson. Major Chamberlain returned from inspection of Militia camps in Massachusetts Monday, but left next morning for Burlington. He left Mrs. Chamberlain and Maria at Bar Harbor for the remainder of the summer. Company B arrived in Burlington Monday from Lakeville, Mass., Militia camp of instruction. Since the arrival of this company a number of the ladies have gone over as guests, including Mesdames Faison, Partello, Wade and Rutherford and Misses Stevens and McCaffrey. Lieutenant Duke, stationed at Texas City, is spending a leave with his wife in Plattsburg. Col. A. E. Bradley, M.C., spent several days with Col. and Mrs. Faison. Mrs. Morton, Miss Stevens and Major Stevens were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hopson on a motor trip to Burlington yesterday. Captain Partello arrived from Burlington to spend the week-end. After a two weeks' visit to Silver Lake, Mrs. Stewart and Peter returned to-day. Wilford Twyman returned from there last week.

Col. and Mrs. Faison gave a dinner on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Lowden and Colonel Mills, their other guests being Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Wills, Captain Harbeson and Lieutenant Nolan. Mrs. Morton entertained at dinner on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Frank, Miss Winifred Martin, Mrs. Smith, Lieutenant McGinness, Cadet Jones and Mr. Enders. On the same evening Major and Mrs. Stevens had as dinner guests Colonel Mills and Capt. and Mrs. Nixon.

Hon. Smith M. Weed, the grand old man of Northern New York, and close friend to scores of Army people, celebrated his eighty-first birthday, at his old home in Plattsburg, on yesterday. The old gentleman is still in splendid health and takes an active part in all things connected with the improvement of his native town.

A large crowd witnessed a double-header game on the post diamond yesterday, the first being between the "All-Plattsburg" team and the soldiers, with a score of 8 to 1, in favor of the former, and the second was a game of ten innings between the Champlain team and the soldiers, with a final score of 4 to 3, again in favor of the visitors.

## TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, C.Z., July 20, 1914.

Mrs. Coleman and children and Mrs. Cummings and son left Monday for Ancon, where they will occupy Judge and Mrs. Gudger's former quarters, while Captain Coleman and Lieutenant Cummings are on lock duty with the 2d Battalion. The 10th Infantry band gave a concert Monday evening in honor of Major and Mrs. Settle. Lieutenant Reed was guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger for luncheon on Tuesday. A farewell reception was given at the Gatun Y.M.C.A. club house Tuesday, in honor of Companies A and C, of the 10th Infantry, who returned to Camp Otis on Wednesday. The 10th Infantry band gave a concert in the evening, followed by a basketball game between a civilian team and the soldiers. Following the game an entertainment was given for the soldiers.

The Y.M.C.A. club houses at Gatun and Pedro Miguel have made a special rate of fifty cents per month to members of the 10th Infantry on lock duty. The men have free use of the pool tables and bowling alleys during the day, and a special rate in the evenings. Over two hundred men took advantage of this rate last month at Gatun. The activities at the club houses do much to relieve the monotony of lock duty.

Mrs. Eichelberger, Mrs. Marshall and Miss Tichborne were guests of Mrs. Kennedy for auction bridge Tuesday. Mesdames Kennedy Marshall and Carrithers were guests of Mrs. Eichelberger for auction bridge Wednesday. Captain Stokes sailed Thursday for the States, where he will join his family and spend a two months' leave. The 3d Battalion spent Thursday working on the trenches of the semi-permanent fortifications in the vicinity of Pedro Miguel and Miraflores Locks. Capt. and Mrs. Ford gave a dinner Thursday for Dr. Carter, of Ancon, Mrs. Parkinson, Captain Humber and Lieut. and Mrs. Lockett.

Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge gave a dinner Friday for the Hon. W. J. Price, American Minister to Panama. Their other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Byars, of Cuba, Capt. and Mrs. Tebbetts, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Cummings, Miss Tichborne and Lieutenant Lytle. A special concert by the 10th Infantry band was given during the dinner. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall had as dinner guests before the hop on Friday Miss Gerhardt, of Camp Otis, and Lieutenant Lindt, C.A.C., of Fort Sherman. A hop was given Friday by the 10th Infantry Hop Association for the newcomers to the regiment. The hop was in charge of Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings and Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy. Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy gave a dinner before the hop Friday for Captain Reed and Lieutenant Fitzmaurice in honor of their promotion.

Mr. Reineohl, of Corozal, and Lieutenant Fitzmaurice were

guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger for dinner Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge gave a dinner Tuesday for Misses Tichborne, Gerhardt, Lockett and Lieutenants Statesman, Patch and Malony. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram gave a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. McCullough, of Empire, on Saturday. Later all were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge for cards.

The 2d Battalion, Major Settle in command, on Wednesday relieved the 1st Battalion, Major Upton, from the duty of guarding the locks of the canal and the main bridges of the railroad. Companies F and G relieved Companies A and C at Gatun. Company E, Captain Coleman, relieved Company B at Miraflores and Company H, Captain Gowen, relieved Company D at Pedro Miguel. The companies now are placed at other points than those occupied on their first July 16 and will complete their duty in quarters, but those at Pedro Miguel and Miraflores are living in tents, and eating in a general mess tent at both places. The sick rate among the men has increased slightly since the beginning of the rainy season, being highest at Miraflores and lowest at Gatun.

## TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, July 24, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer have returned from a stay at the Oleander Country Club. The 23d gave a hop on July 10. Mrs. Robert Whitfield arrived from Galveston for the occasion, and was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Garber. Others attending were Capt. and Mrs. Newell, Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Capt. and Mrs. Sanford, Capt. and Mrs. McCammon, Lieut. and Mrs. Short and Miss Fyfe, Lieutenants Hill, Albright, Ware and Christie. The 18th gave their bi-monthly hop July 15, and Mrs. Newell had as house guest Mrs. Robert Whitfield. She also gave a dinner for Major Kobbé, Captain Whitfield and Lieutenant Graham. The 11th gave a hop July 17. Preceding the hop Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer gave a supper for Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Lieut. and Mrs. Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Cowley, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Garber and Lieut. and Mrs. MacLachlan.

Lieutenants Terrell and Krogstad motored last Saturday to Oyster, with Lieut. and Mrs. Garber as their guests. The party joined Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, Lieutenants Ware, Graham, Batson, Albright and Falk and enjoyed the evening. Colonel Noyes has left for Governors Island, and the regiment is now in command of Major Johnson. The regiment has been on the target range since July 16 and will complete its season by July 31. The death of the small daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Muir aroused sympathy throughout the regiment.

The regimental baseball team defeated the 18th team today by 5 to 3, thus winning all its league games. A proposition has been made to the 18th for a series after the close of the league season.

## ELEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., July 27, 1914.

An enjoyable Fourth of July picnic was held at Hall's Tower. Lieut. and Mrs. Swift, Mrs. French, Lieutenant Pearson and Mesdames Laurson, Rogers and Elting motored out for supper and fireworks, returning to the post for a watermelon party at Mrs. Laurson's. Major Cabell's family have returned and are occupying quarters vacated by Captain Miller. Mrs. Eben Swift gave a bridge party in honor of Mrs. Cabell and for Mesdames Cabell, Howze, Thomas, Elting, French and the Misses Cabell. Prizes were won by Mrs. French and Mrs. Thomas. The ladies of the post came in for tea, which Mrs. Howze served. Mrs. George Timmins has been the guest of Mrs. Swift. Mrs. Laurson gave a tea at "The Hitching Post" for Mrs. Timmins. Among those attending were Mesdames French, Swift and Elting. Mrs. Timmins gave a moving picture party and supper for Mesdames French, Swift, Laurson, Rockenbach and Elting. Mr. Kirkham, of Memphis, entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Swift and Mesdames French, Timmins, Elting and Laurson with a motor ride to Lookout and tea at the club on July 19, returning to the Swifts for supper. Miss Leona Dickson returned from Europe a few days ago and is the guest of her sisters, Mrs. Pope and Mrs. Estes. Mrs. Frank Amos and little daughter are guests of her mother, Mrs. Herriek, of Laurens, Mass. Lieutenant Rogers returned recently from Trinidad. Lieutenant Pearson has returned from Lexington, Tenn., where he has been visiting his mother. Mrs. Pearson came back Wednesday from Boston, where she has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Spalding. Mrs. Lockett, wife of Colonel Lockett, has left Trinidad and is now visiting her sisters in Coronado, Cal.

Mrs. Richard Thomas on July 24 gave a bridge for Mrs. Cabell. Attending were Mesdames Howze, Hacker, French, Elting, Swift and the Misses Cabell. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hacker and Mrs. Elting. Mesdames Pearson, Laurson and Rogers came in for tea. Mrs. Herr and daughters have gone to West Point to visit her sister, Mrs. Higley. Mrs. Hunsaker gave a supper party for Mesdames Howze, Spears, Cabell, Graham, Herr, McKinley and Disoway July 22. Lieut. Russell Mayo arrived Saturday to join his wife, guest of her sister, Mrs. Kromer. Mrs. Laurson is spending the week-end with Mrs. Rockenbach, at Catonsville Springs. Mrs. Hunsaker gave a supper for Captain Amos, Lieut. and Mrs. Swift, Mr. Meehan and Mesdames French, Laurson and Elting Sunday.

## HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., July 11, 1914.

Captain Catlin had dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Ken-non, Col. and Mrs. Howell, Major and Mrs. Cruikshank and Captain Carey. Colonel Hirst's departure for the States on three months' leave was the occasion for a smoker at the Castner Club by the officers of the 1st Infantry. Major and Mrs. Tayman and Lieut. D. D. Hay also left on leave. Capt. C. F. Bates is entertaining his cousins, the Misses Perry, of Capri, in whose honor he gave a tea Saturday. A beach party was given by Colonel McGunagle Saturday. A party of 1st Infantry people motored to Haliwa to bathe and afterward went to the Haliwa Hotel for tea. Mrs. Alexander Hawes, of Honolulu, was house guest of Capt. and Mrs. John Thomas, at Castner last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Fred Black, of Fort Shafter, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Marr, of the 1st Artillery. Miss Mary Pratt, of Des Moines, who has been visiting Dr. and Mrs. McAfee for a number of weeks, has returned to the States.

The Monday Auction Club met with Mrs. Mitchell this week. Prizes were won by Mesdames Parker, Hunt and Mason. Monday Capt. and Mrs. Ennis were dinner hosts for Lieut. and Mrs. Potter and Lieut. and Mrs. Marr. Major and Mrs. Van Poole gave a dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Cruikshank, Capt. and Mrs. Chitty and Dr. and Mrs. McAfee. At the Castner Club Tuesday Mrs. King and Mrs. Phillipson entertained with auction bridge. The first prize was won by Mrs. Butts, second by Mrs. Chitty, third was won by Mrs. Reichman, and the consolation was given to Mrs. McCleave.

Since the departure of the 25th to Red Hill the ladies have formed a dinner club, which will meet three times a week. The members are Mesdames Reichman, Meals, Hunt, Mapes, Mitchell, McAfee, Gose and Butts. Mrs. Butts entertained the club Wednesday. Mrs. Gose gave a dinner Thursday for Mesdames Kennon, Menge, Higgins, McCleave and Caldwell. Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews gave a picnic supper Friday, the party motoring to the top of Kole Kole Pass in time for the sunset. Lieutenant Maxwell was host of the Friday Fort-nightly Auction Club this week. Mrs. Deems entertained the Tuesday Auction Club on Tuesday. While the Sherman was in harbor Lieut. and Mrs. Tyndall, 6th Field Art., who are coming home from the Philippines, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., July 18, 1914.

The 1st Infantry held a reception and dance Thursday night in honor of Col. George McGunagle. All of the 1st Infantry were present and the field officers and their ladies of the other three regiments were their guests. Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins had as house guests while the Sherman was in port

Capt. and Mrs. Granger, who are en route to join the 2d Mountain Artillery, in the Philippines. Mrs. Hopkins entertained at supper in their honor Tuesday and for Capt. and Mrs. Ennis, Capt. and Mrs. Deems, Capt. and Mrs. Browning and Dr. and Mrs. Willyoung. Lieut. and Mrs. Cheney had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. T. C. Martin, Lieut. and Mrs. H. S. Naylor and Lieut. Charles J. Naylor. Major and Mrs. Cruikshank gave a supper Sunday for Miss Harriett Ellis and Lieutenants Peyton and Palmer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Daly gave a dinner Saturday for Col. George McGunagle, Major and Mrs. Ralph Harrison, Miss Daly, Mrs. Lantry and Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford. Captain Catlin was host at a dance Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Howell and Capt. and Mrs. King, the Misses Hortense Short, Katherine Winaus, Ruth Harrison, Dorothy Forsyth and Lieutenants Ullo, Hinemon, Robertson, McCulloch, Shekarian, Enyart, Sattler and Fals. Mrs. Offey and Madame Offey have gone to Honolulu to be at the Hau Tree for three weeks. Lieutenant Philoon, a newly arrived member of the 25th Infantry, has been house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Marr for a few days. Mrs. Janda has returned to the garrison after a prolonged stay in the hospital in San Francisco. At the polo tea Wednesday Mrs. Beach acted as hostess, assisted by Mrs. and Miss Hopkins. Miss Katherine Winaus gave a dinner Friday for the Misses Hortense Short, Betty Case, Dorothy Forsyth, Ruth Harrison and Lieutenants Maxwell, Ullo, Fales and Kelly, of Kamehameha. Miss Harriet Ellis entertained the Cavalry-Artillery Auction Club Tuesday.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 26, 1914.

On Monday Mrs. Talbot Smith gave a bridge and tea party as a farewell to her mother, Mrs. T. E. Grafton, and for Mesdames J. M. Kennedy, F. G. Lawton, A. E. Williams, J. H. Lewis, H. C. Pillsbury, J. M. Craig and F. H. Burr. Prizes were won by Mrs. Lawton and Mrs. Burr. Mr. Albert Coit, of Enterprise, Miss., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton. The Ladies' Bridge Club met Tuesday at Capt. Charles W. Farmer, jr.'s quarters. Present: Mesdames Kennedy, Williams, Pillsbury, Craig, McAllister and Miss Hester and Miss Blanche Nolan. Prizes were won by Mrs. Pillsbury and Mrs. Craig. Mrs. T. E. Grafton, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Talbot Smith, left Tuesday for her home in Rome, Ga. Mrs. J. R. Keys, guest of her daughter, Mrs. F. G. Lawton, left Wednesday for her home in Detroit.

Mrs. J. M. Craig entertained at auction Wednesday for Mrs. J. H. Lewis, Mesdames Kennedy, Lawton, Williams, Pillsbury, Starkey, Burr, McAllister and Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan. Prizes were won by Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Pillsbury. Mrs. Faniel Weisse, of New York city, is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. W. England. Mrs. J. H. Lewis, guest of her sister, Mrs. A. E. Williams, left Thursday for Galveston.

A party that motored as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr to the Sunset Inn on Tuesday for supper included Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Mrs. J. H. Lewis and Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Starkey.

Mrs. S. J. Craig, of Garnett, Kas., is visiting her son, Lieut. J. M. Craig. Lieut. R. H. Dunlop, 13th Inf., en route to his regiment in San Francisco, spent Friday and Saturday at Jefferson Barracks as the guest of Lieut. G. C. Keleher. Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England gave a watermelon party Saturday for Mrs. Weisse. The guests were Col. J. H. Beacom, Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury and Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr.

The post baseball team lost to the Keen Kutter team, of St. Louis, Thursday by a score of 8 to 3, and won on Sunday from the Liggett-Myers Company, of St. Louis, by a score of 4 to 2.

## SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., July 20, 1914.

Hamilton B. Rollins, of Los Angeles, and his son, Lind Rollins, are guests of the former's sister, Mrs. John L. Sehon. Miss Leicester Sehon is still visiting in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hamlin Dupee entertained recently with a dinner at Hotel del Coronado for Major Myers and Lieutenant Gardner, U.S.M.C. Mrs. Lockett, wife of Col. James Lockett, U.S.A., is visiting her sisters, the Misses Healy, at 547 A avenue, Coronado. Lieut. L. H. Brereton, U.S.A., Mrs. Brereton, Lieut. J. Chapman and Miss Martha Knedler were guests at a dinner given by William Ramsey Heberhart at the Hotel del Coronado. Capt. A. S. Cowan, U.S.A., and Mrs. B. D. Foulis are among those playing in a tennis tournament at the Coronado Country Club.

The British sloop-of-war Algerine sailed for Mazatlan Friday night, taking mail for the U.S. warships on the West coast of Mexico. The British sloop-of-war Shearwater has arrived from the South. Comdr. Charles W. Trousdale has relieved Commander Waller, who returns to England. A special train of eleven cars brought the officers, enlisted men and equipment of the 1st Aero Corps to this city Friday from Fort Crockett, Texas. The camp on North Island will again be in full operation shortly. Lieut. L. E. Goodier, accompanied by Capt. C. E. T. Lull, made a pretty flight Friday, ascending to a height of 1,100 feet. Lieut. H. L. Muller also made a good flight Friday. Lieut. William R. Cushman, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cushman have returned home from a visit in the North.

Lieut. J. W. McClaskey, U.S.A., visited the grounds of the Panama-California Exposition the past week. The U.S.S. Denver put into port the past week long enough to leave mail from the South and to deliver five Mexican prisoners to the internecamp on Point Loma. The Whipple, Truxtun and Paul Jones, of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla, have returned to the Coronado docks after a long stay in Southern waters, leaving here on Saturday for Mare Island. Ensign Richard W. Wuest, attached to the U.S.S. Iris, now on the Mexican coast, came North on the Whipple on a special leave.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 27, 1914.

Company B, Signal Corps, will return about Aug. 20 from San Antonio, immediately after target practice. The Army Service School will open Aug. 1, although many of the officers will not arrive until Aug. 15.

Col. and Mrs. Lloyd S. McCormick, who have been traveling through Europe for five months, after three years' stay in Manila, will arrive Aug. 1 to be guests of Mrs. McCormick's sister, Mrs. Samuel Wilson, and Mr. Wilson, of the city. Mrs. James W. Peyton has arrived from Manila to visit her mother, Mrs. Mary Oliver. Lieutenant Peyton will come in November to join Mrs. Peyton. Major and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E., and small son, of New Orleans, La., accompanied by Mrs. Henry G. McCall, of New Orleans, will spend August and September with Mrs. Sherrill's mother and grandfather, Mrs. J. D. Robertson and Mr. Alexander Caldwell, at their summer cottage at Wequetoning, Mich.

Miss Evelyn Bailey is the guest of friends in Highland Park, Ill. Mrs. John O.K. Taussig and baby, accompanied by Mrs. Taussig's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Thomas, of Kansas City, Mo., have gone to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for a two months' stay. Lieut. and Mrs. Byard Sneed left this week for Lieutenant Sneed's station, Madison Barracks, N.Y. Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. L. Hartigan sailed June 25 with the 14th Infantry for Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, where they will be in station for two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kaufmann, of Leavenworth, announce the birth July 25, 1914, of a daughter, to whom they have given the name of Gretchen. Mrs. Kaufmann was Miss May Hunter, daughter of the late Dr. Hunter, veterinary surgeon, U.S.A.

Mrs. John West and children are guests of Mrs. West's mother, Mrs. William Parmelee, and will remain until the early fall, when they will join Lieutenant West, detailed on recruiting duty at Wichita, Kas. Lieutenant West arrived Saturday from California and will spend a few days with Mrs. William Parmelee and with his father, Mr. R. J. West, before leaving for his new station.



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### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 29, 1914.

Major and Mrs. Meriwether Walker were guests of Col. and Mrs. Stuart last week, having come in their motor from Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Major Walker is to relieve Major Youngberg as Professor of Practical Military Engineering. Mrs. Vidmer and Miss Eleanor Vidmer sail Aug. 1 on the Vatterland and will travel through France and Germany. Col. and Mrs. Townsley gave a porch party Friday evening for Major and Mrs. John Bigelow, Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Haight, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Buck, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick; the Misses Townsley entertaining on the lawn for the Misses Maguire, Buck, Bigelow, Tracy, Ellicott, Cadets Corbin, Maguire, Harmon, Black, Herrick, Harrison, Rumbough and Barrett. Major Keller left Thursday for a short leave before reporting for duty at Hot Springs, Ark. Mrs. Newman, wife of Rev. Fred Newman, of Tunkhannock, Pa., and her two sons were guests of Mrs. Newman's brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, as was also Mrs. James Wheeler, of Salem, N.J. Mrs. Karns, of Kansas City, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson. Lieut. George Wildrick, of Fort Monroe, is the guest of his brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick. Mrs. Tracy gave a dinner at her home in Highland Falls Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Miss Ellicott, Miss Tracy, Colonel Smith and Captain Wilcox. Mrs. Sterling Halstead, of Marmaroneck, was Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer's guest for the week-end.

Mrs. Herr, wife of Lieut. John K. Herr, 11th Cav., and two little daughters, Helen and Fanny, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Higley. Col. and Mrs. Stuart's guests at dinner Wednesday were Major and Mrs. Meriwether Walker and Col. and Mrs. Youngberg. Lieutenant Dew has recently returned from Militia duty. Mrs. Householder gave a tea Friday on the club porch, in honor of Mrs. Smith, mother of Col. Morton F. Smith. Mrs. Gallagher and Mrs. Butler served punch. Mrs. Baird and daughter Nancy go to the seashore this week and will be away for the month of August. Dr. and Mrs. Boak's guests at dinner Friday were Mrs. Daley and Captain Colburn.

Mrs. Watson gave a porch bridge party Thursday for Miss Cone, Mesdames Wahl, Glade, Bell, Irving Hunt, MacMillan, Murphy, Timberlake. Prizes were won by Mesdames Timberlake and MacMillan. Miss Julia Fieberger, who has recovered from an operation for appendicitis, left Tuesday with her cousin, Miss Helen Upson, for the Adirondacks, where they will stay with Mrs. Alfred Taft, at her camp, "Pine Nook," on Schroon Lake. Col. and Mrs. Harmon are also guests there. Mrs. Townsley entertained at bridge Wednesday for Mesdames Shanks, Straub, Hall, Pitcher, Wahl, Taylor, Clark, Tate. Prizes were won by Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Clark; Mrs. Householder, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Maguire joined for tea. Col. and Mrs. Stuart's guests for the week-end were Mrs. Gray, of Garrison, Mrs. Dillworth, Miss Bell, Mr. Greeff and Mr. Jervey; additional guests at supper Saturday were Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Bethel, Colonel Echols, Colonel Smith, Captain Wilcox, Captain Lindsey were present. Recent guests at the post were Mrs. Hocker, wife of Capt. Woodson Hocker, of Madison Barracks, and a party of friends who had come on from Kansas City by motor car; they stopped at West Point. Lieutenant Miner, whose leg was broken while playing polo recently, is able to be out. Colonel Echols is spending a week at Fisher's Island. Lieut. Arden Logan spent the week-end at the hotel. Mrs. Bell's guests at luncheon Thursday were Miss Cone, Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Glade.

The Misses Marian and Helen Townsley gave a luncheon Tuesday for Miss Tracy, Miss Ellicott, Miss Bigelow and Miss Shaw. Miss Shaw gave luncheon Thursday for Miss Pierson and the Misses Townsley. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wheeler, of Plandome, L.I., were week-end guests of Captain Watson. Captain Bell has recently returned from a tour of duty with the Militia. Mrs. Merrillat, mother of Cadet Merrillat, is a visitor at the post.

After the color line concert Sunday evening moving pictures were shown on the parade ground in front of camp, and a large audience was entertained by the films illustrating "Quo Vadis." During the moving pictures the cadets played on stringed instruments and sang. About three thousand excursionists came up Saturday afternoon and visited the post, under auspices of the Odd Fellows. The new steamer Mandalay, between New York and Newburgh, is making daily stops at West Point. The cadets appeared at parade in full dress Friday, for the first time since the new Fourth Class entered. The First Class of cadets is making daily trips to Congress Station for instruction in combined position sketching. One-third of the class goes down by train each day, and a small squad of enlisted men are in camp there. A short practice march to Forest o' Deans Mines will take place Friday, when the cadets will leave the post, returning Saturday. This is by way of preparation for the big march later in the month.

### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 28, 1914.

A house party spending ten days at the fine country place of Mr. Charles Weiss on Back Creek, beyond Eastport, where fishing, crabbing and bathing are enjoyed includes Ensign Earl F. Enright, U.S.N., and Mrs. Enright; Mrs. McCloy, wife of Ensign Thomas F. McCloy, U.S.N. Ensign Stuart D. Truesdell, 1914, of Oklahoma, who failed in his physical examination, has qualified in a re-examination and is ordered to duty aboard the U.S.S. Michigan Aug. 15.

Ensign O. W. Bagby, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bagby are visiting Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Bagby's mother.

Jerauld Wright, of Newark, N.J., who was sworn in as a midshipman of the Fourth Class last Friday, is a son of Lieut. Col. William M. Wright, U.S.A.

Mrs. John F. Hines, wife of Commander Hines, U.S.N., left Monday to attend the funeral of her brother, Capt. Ethelbert A. D. Breckinridge, U.S.A., who died at Asheville, N.C., Sunday.

C. R. Crutcher, of West Virginia, has been admitted to the Fourth Class, physical defect having been remedied. Between twenty-five and thirty-five other candidates await final entrance examinations. When all are admitted the class is expected to number about 275.

The Fourth Class won from the Fidelity and Trust Company team on Saturday by 13 to 7. The Navy battery consisted of Cuhady, Momen, McReynolds and Kelly. The Baltimore battery, Matthews, Anderson and Boyd.

A fine game of ball was played on Wednesday afternoon between the Albrecht Athletic Club, of Baltimore, and the Fourth Class of midshipmen. The latter won by a score of

3 to 2. The battery of the visitors was Wonder and Whitwright, and of the Navy, Cudihy and MacReynolds.

### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 24, 1914.

A young people's hop was given Saturday at the post gymnasium. Col. and Mrs. Frank F. Eastman and Major and Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe chaperoned. Gen. and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, Miss Eleanor Bliss and Cadet Goring Bliss have returned from Fort Clark. Among those entertaining this week at dinner and dancing on the roof garden of the St. Anthony Hotel were Major Manus McCloskey, Major Henry Morrow, Capt. and Mrs. George E. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph E. Myers, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles J. Brown and Lieut. Jack W. Heard.

Gen. and Mrs. James Parker had dinner Tuesday for Col. Charles G. Treat, Col. and Mrs. Frank A. Keefer, Major and Mrs. Robert A. Brown and Capt. and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad, Major Henry M. Morrow gave a dinner and dance at the St. Anthony on Wednesday.

Lieut. Olney Place, guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Place, of San Antonio, has returned to Columbus, N.M. An old-fashioned picnic on the Salado was enjoyed Sunday by a party that went out in an Army bus, in automobiles and on horseback, leaving the post about six a.m., and returning about two. Among those enjoying the outing were Gen. and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, Col. Charles Treat, Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard, Major and Mrs. Melville Jarvis, Major and Mrs. Alonzo Gray, Major and Mrs. Robert A. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Hammond, Mrs. Guy Cushman, Mrs. Lorrain T. Richardson, Misses Octavia Bullis, Dorothy Bingham, Maida Lovell, Amy Heard, Olive and Alice Gray, Eleanor Bliss, Miss Hobert, Major Mahan, Lieutenants Cain, Heard, Odell, Cadet Bliss, Ralph Colby and Ralph Heard.

Misses Olive and Alice Gray gave a supper after the picnic Sunday evening for Miss Eleanor Bliss, Miss Maida Lovell, Lieut. Herbert R. Odell, Lieut. Jack W. Heard and Cadet Goring Bliss. Among visiting officers this week were Lieut. C. A. Lewis, of Laredo, Capt. R. S. Welch and Capt. Parker Hitt, from Texas City. Lieut. Ernst Sedlacek, sick in the base hospital for some weeks, returned Monday to duty at Eagle Pass.

Lieut. R. C. Hill is up from Texas City on a short leave. Cadet Goring Bliss entertained on Tuesday with a moving picture party, followed by a supper at General Bliss's quarters, for Miss Townsend, Misses Eleanor Bliss, Amy Heard, Josephine Heard, Mary Colquitt, Dr. William Hart, Lieut. Jack W. Heard and Mr. Harold Orr, of Austin. Lieut. Falkner Heard, of Del Rio, was on the post last week. The bridge club met Wednesday with Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe, high scores being made by Mrs. Rolfe and Mrs. W. R. Taylor.

On Monday Dr. Hart had a table on the roof of the Travis Club for Miss Octavia Bullis, Miss Amy Heard and Lieut. Herbert R. Odell. On Tuesday evening a party motoring out to the Electric Park included Col. and Mrs. Gonzalez S. Bingham, Mrs. Lizzie Lynch, Major and Mrs. Melville S. Jarvis, Major and Mrs. Alonzo Gray, Lieut. and Mrs. Daly, Miss Lydia Hobert, Misses Olive and Alice Gray and Dorothy Bingham. Dr. W. A. Herbert returned from duty at Leon Springs Thursday. Lieut. Marr O'Connor was in the post this week. Misses Mary Colquitt and Marguerite Heard motored down from Austin Monday to spend a few days as guests of Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard.

Miss Eleanor Bliss and Cadet Goring Bliss were in Austin during the week. Col. Charles G. Treat was guest of honor Wednesday night at a farewell banquet given by his regiment, the 3d Field Artillery, on the roof garden of the St. Anthony Hotel. The regimental band played. Major Manus McCloskey, 3d Field Art., made the farewell speech.

Lieut. Jack W. Heard, guest of his parents, Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard, left for his station, Fort Clark, Wednesday. A large garden party was given Thursday evening by Col. and Mrs. William S. Scott and Lieut. and Mrs. Matt C. Bristol at the Scott quarters in honor of Cadet Goring Bliss. One of the post bands played for dancing. The guests, over a hundred, included the debutante set, the young married people of the post and friends from town.

### TOBYHANNA.

Camp at Tobyhanna, Pa., July 25, 1914.

The 1st Battalion of the 2d N.Y. Field Artillery, Col. H. H. Rogers, arrived July 16, and for the past ten days have been going through the regular schedule of instruction. For the first of the week their work consisted mainly of practical lessons in the use and adjustment of instruments, field telephones and visual signaling, in sketching, range finding, topography, hippology, stable management, in fitting of harness, camp sanitation and administration. When these subjects were sufficiently understood the students were required to apply their knowledge in solving problems of maneuvering batteries, battalions and regiments. They put artillery into action and assumed tactical situations. Then came the most interesting part of the program, the actual firing of shrapnel and shell.

Slowly day by day the patient National Guardsmen struggled with changes in corrector, deflection and range, endeavoring to destroy the targets placed to represent infantry in column, infantry deployed, batteries of artillery or machine guns. These targets are on a range covering 19,000 acres and in charge of Lieut. H. C. Vanderveer. There is no better artillery terrain in the United States, and, being only a few hours from the states sending batteries, it is an ideal spot for a camp of instruction.

The battalion from New York, which just left, reached Tobyhanna in four hours. It was in command of Major Matlock and Captain Bishop was the surgeon attached. Most of the enlisted men were recruits, and considering this and also that several of the officers were newly appointed, the battalion made a splendid showing.

Col. G. A. Wingate, in command of the 2d Regiment, Field Art., N.G.N.Y., accompanied by his staff, arrived here a few days before the departure of the first battalion. He was greatly pleased with the work they had done and decided to remain and inspect the 2d battalion, which arrives July 26. On Friday evening the officers of the New York troops gave a smoker in compliment to their instructors, the Regulars, a caterer from Scranton furnishing elaborate refreshments.

News that the 12th Band, Coast Art. Corps, from Fort Totten, had been ordered here delighted everyone, and when the band arrived in command of Chief Mus. Karl J. Knudsen, it received an enthusiastic welcome. On Saturday night an informal hop was given by the officers in the Y.M.C.A., building. Although it was a disagreeable night everyone attended. A band concert on Sunday afternoon attracted an audience of several hundred people to camp.

Major S. T. Ansell has arrived from Washington, to join his family at Tobyhanna House. Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson Olmstead spent the week-end in Scranton; they were registered at the Hotel Casey. Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Carter motored to Pocono Lake this week. Miss Phoebe Edmunds, niece of Mrs. F. H. Gallup, visited in Scranton last week. Little Donald Olmstead, who was hurt while playing, is getting along nicely.

A favorite form of amusement with the ladies is to go out to firing in the morning. A bus stops at the hotels and gathers up the people, returning just in time for lunch. All the young people ride out on horses. The lake is also very popular, almost everyone owning or renting a boat. Swimming is enjoyed by a great many of the Tobyhanna House guests, Miss Edmunds, Miss O'Hearn and Miss Hand being the most enthusiastic. Miss Griffin is taking instructions in equitation in Sherman field every morning.

Mrs. E. T. Donnelly on Monday night chaperoned a bowling party, including Miss Bewick, Miss Edmunds, Captain Locke and Lieutenant Wallace. Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. Vanderveer took a thirty-mile ride Sunday, stopping at the Mt. Pleasant House for supper. Several of the Army people motored over to Swiftwater Saturday to a tea. Mrs. C. P.



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Summerall, Mrs. F. T. Austin, Mrs. A. H. Carter, Mrs. H. C. Vanderveer, Miss Bewick, Miss Edmunds, Mrs. J. W. Downer and Mr. D. W. Hand dined at the camp during the week. Lieut. E. P. Parker took a tally-ho party to Mt. Pocono.

Mrs. G. E. Griffin, Miss Griffin and Mrs. H. C. Vanderveer were guests of Mrs. Oscar Underwood for luncheon Tuesday. Capt. F. T. Austin will spend a two months' sick leave at his home in Vermont, while Mrs. Austin remains here with her sister, Miss Harrison. Capt. S. C. Crawford, C.A.C., from Fort Hancock, was in camp this week to see the firing. A shipment of seventeen horses, for use with the batteries, was received from Front Royal.

### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 25, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles M. Bundel, 16th Inf., are on a month's leave in Omaha, Neb. Mrs. Michael M. McNamee has as her guest Miss Mae McCabe, of St. Louis, Mo., who is returning from a visit to the Philippines. Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard have taken a house in the Country Club district, near the garrison. Mrs. Garrard is at Fort Riley, Kas., where she was called by the death of her mother, Mrs. Lane. Lieut. C. P. Hall, 20th Inf., has returned from leave and joined his company at Fort Wingate, N.M.

Col. and Mrs. George H. Morgan gave a dinner Tuesday complimentary to Brig. Gen. George Bell and for Major and Mrs. Charles D. Rhoades, Major and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler, Major and Mrs. W. T. Davidson and Mrs. E. R. Anthony. A musicale and one-step party at the post hall followed the dinner. The Monday Bridge Club met with Miss Valeria Garrard at her home in Grandview. High scores were made by Mrs. Henry M. Nelly, Capt. George McD. Weas, 16th Inf., has returned from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., where he spent a month's leave. Major and Mrs. Charles N. Barney gave a supper party Saturday for their guest, Miss Martha Kean, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Kean, of Fort Leavenworth. All attended the week-end dance of the club.

Mrs. Michael M. McNamee on Wednesday gave a bridge-luncheon for her guest, Miss Mae McCabe, of St. Louis, and Mrs. E. R. Anthony, of Leavenworth. Prizes were won by Mesdames Howard R. Hickok, George W. Moses and Le Roy Ettinger. Mrs. George P. Tyner gave a bridge-luncheon Saturday for Mrs. E. R. Anthony. A musicale, followed by one-step party, was enjoyed at the post hall by officers and ladies of the regiment Tuesday evening. In compliment to Mrs. Mason Young, of Leavenworth, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Charles N. Barney, and Major Barney, Mrs. Charles H. Ladd on Tuesday gave an iced luncheon.

Mrs. Theresa Dean, of New York city, guest of her son, Capt. Warren Dean, was honor guest Thursday at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. A. Kraft, of Chihuahua, Mexico, at the Paso del Norte Hotel. Capt. Edward Schairir, of the Philippine Constabulary, and wife arrived in El Paso this week to visit relatives. The mid-week concert at the Country Club was attended by a large number of Army persons, the music being furnished by the 6th Field Artillery band. Camp Cotton, where the 6th Infantry is camped, was the scene of a gathering of several thousand persons last Sunday, to watch the "gymkhana" of the officers and ladies of the 6th and 16th, which was the first ever held in this locality. The bands of the regiments furnished music for the occasion.

Capt. and Mrs. Addison D. Davis have arrived from Fort Riley and taken a house near the Country Club. Lieut. William N. Hensley, provost marshal of the district, left Thursday for Kansas City, Mo., called by the illness of his wife. Mrs. Hensley left El Paso only last week to spend the summer with her mother.

"The Battle of the Little Big Horn" was given in a descriptive concert last evening at Cleveland Square, in the city, by the regimental band of the 6th Infantry, under direction of Bandmaster Max Muller.


### FORT ADAMS.

Fort Adams, R.I., July 29, 1914.

Mrs. W. F. Stewart, jr., gave a card party Thursday for Mesdames George F. Landers, Homer B. Grant, Cushman, Allen D. Raymond, George T. Perkins, W. L. Pyles, Hugh J. B. McElgin, W. L. Clark, L. R. Watrous, Cyril A. Phelan and Mrs. and Miss Bull, of Newport. Prizes were won by Mesdames Pyles, Phelan, Cushman and Miss Bull. Mesdames Donald C. McDonald, S. F. Dallah, Clarence T. Marsh and Barber came in for tea. Mrs. May M. Smith, with her daughter, Miss Alberta K. Smith, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. D. Raymond. Mrs. Phelan had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Cushman, Capt. and Mrs. McDonald, Lieut. and Mrs. Marsh and Miss Lyon. Capt. and Mrs. Raymond gave a box party Friday at the Opera House in honor of Mrs. Smith and Miss Smith. Those attending were Major Joseph Wheeler, Capt. and Mrs. Dallah, Capt. and Mrs. Perkins and Lieut. E. H. Metzger. Mr. and Mrs. James Crane, of Newport, joined the party after the performance, and returned to the post for a lobster supper and dancing. A garden party held at the summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Gillespie, for the benefit of the Newport Historical Society, was largely attended by the post people. Capt. and Mrs. Pyles gave a dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Landers, Major Wheeler, Capt. and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Cushman and Lieut. and Mrs. Marsh. Capt. and Mrs. Perkins gave a theater party Tuesday for Mrs. May M. Smith, Miss Alberta K. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Allen D. Raymond, Lieut. E. H. Metzger and Lieut. R. S. Atwood.

Capt. and Mrs. Pyles gave a dinner Sunday for Capt. and





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Mrs. Dallam, Capt. and Mrs. Raymond, Capt. and Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Smith and Major Wheeler, Miss Alberta K. Smith left Saturday for her home in Worcester, Mass. Mrs. Landers entertained at bridge Friday for Mrs. Smith. Prizes were won by Mrs. Pyles, Mrs. Snowden, of Newport, and Mrs. Phelan. Mrs. Smith won the booby, and Miss Smith the consolation prize. Lieutenant Metzger had a dance for Miss Smith Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Dallam gave dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Cushman and Capt. and Mrs. Perkins.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 27, 1914.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Erasmus M. Weaver spent the week-end with their daughter, Mrs. William W. Rose. Major and Mrs. James M. Williams gave a dinner Saturday at the Chamberlin for Miss Barton, Miss Eleanor Williams and Lieuts. Lawrence B. Weeks and William C. Foote. Capt. and Mrs. John C. Ohnstad gave a dinner Sunday for Miss Violet Erskine, Miss Helen Ohnstad, Lieuts. Edwin K. Smith and Vern S. Purnell. The same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Walter P. Boatwright gave a dinner at the Chamberlin for Mrs. Currie, Miss Currie, Lieut. and Mrs. William Nichols.

Lieutenant Tilghman gave a dinner Saturday at the Chamberlin for Miss Walker and Lieut. and Mrs. John N. Campbell. Mrs. William F. Higgins, of Norfolk, is guest of her sister, Mrs. Kimberly. Miss Virginia Perkins, of Norfolk, spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter. Lieut. Junius W. Jones gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Sunday for Miss Barton of Birmingham, Miss Eleanor Williams and Lieut. Oscar C. Warner. Miss Elizabeth Payne, of Norfolk, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Augustus Norton. Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell gave a supper Sunday for Misses Florence Stewart, Leslie Zahn, Ethel Pullman, Bessie Kimberly, Lieutenant Bellingier, U.S.N., and Lieut. Charles Kilburn.

Mrs. Walter Wilcox, at the post hospital, is steadily improving, and will, with her family, leave in a few days for the mountains of Virginia. On Wednesday evening Miss Eleanor Williams gave a party in honor of her guest, Miss Barton. Mrs. Jewell, who has been visiting her son, Capt. Frank C. Jewell, left for her home in Chicago Friday. Miss Ann Brown Kimberly gave an auction party. Prizes were won by Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Currie and Miss Pullman. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin P. Tigner are home from a month spent at Northern resorts. Col. Stephen M. Foote is spending a few days with Major George A. Nugent. Mrs. Merritt gave a most attractive party in the marine pavilion at the Chamberlin in honor of Master Edwynne Pillow, cousin of Lieut. Jerome Pillow, and for Misses Virginia and Beatrice Campbell, Cecil and Anne Jewell, Anne and Mildred McCammon, Masters Eddie Farnsworth, Bobby Day-Smith, Philip Hinkle and Marshall Coleman.

The Buckeye Beach baseball team opened the season yesterday by losing a game to the 169th Company, of this post, and then winning the second battle with the Artillerymen in a double contest. The first game was won by the soldiers by 5 to 3, and the Beach team won the second round of five innings by the count of 2 to 0. Finchman and Henshaw were boxmen for the 169th Company.

#### PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., July 22, 1914.

Mrs. Finley had a swimming party July 8 for Capt. and Mrs. Coughlan, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt, Lieut. and Mrs. White, Misses Clark, Pattison, Sweezy, Aleshire, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Captain Arnold, Lieutenants Hodges, McChord, Boles, Sliney, Clark, Mesdames Dewees, Randlett, Finley, Sweezy and Capwell. Mrs. Pratt has her sister and niece, Mrs. Bonadilla and Miss Bonadilla, with her. Miss Arnold, of Santa Cruz, was the guest of Miss Sweezy.

Miss Sweezy gave an informal dance at the club July 9 in honor of Miss Arnold. The Mesdames Grant had tea for Mesdames Pratt, Enos, Misses Aleshire, Pattison, Sweezy, Dewees, Randlett, Finley, Cockran, Peabody and Sweezy. The officers at the student camp gave a tea for their friends, the band from the post playing throughout the afternoon.

Capt. and Mrs. Coughlan had supper ladies' night for Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt, Mesdames Peters, Wainwright, Misses Aleshire, Peters, Johnson, Pattison, Sweezy, Arnold, Bonadilla, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Captain McNally, Lieutenants Hodges, McChord, Boles, Ostroski, Brown, Clark, Sliney, Mesdames Dewees, Randlett, Finley, Sargent and Sweezy. Miss Aleshire is house guest of Mrs. Harbord. On July 17 the officers and ladies gave a reception and dance in honor of the 2d Squadron. Miss Sweezy had dinner before the dance for Capt. and Mrs. Sweezy, Misses Ruggles, Pattison, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Lieutenants McChord, Brown, Ostroski, Mesdames Dewees, Randlett, Finley and Sweezy. Mrs. Ruggles and Underhill are guests of Miss Sweezy.

Mrs. Warner gave a card party at Pebble Beach Lodge for Mesdames Finley, Coughlan, Grant, Pratt and Miss Grant. Mrs. Enos entertained the Sewing Club, Mrs. Platt, Misses Bonadilla, Pattison, Ruggles, Sweezy, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Lieutenant Boles, Mesdames Sweezy, Dewees, Randlett and Finley coming in for tea. Mrs. Wainwright has gone up to the city to be with her mother until the Lieutenant's return. Mrs. Maxwell Murray and her sister, Mrs. Hagen, have taken her house for the summer. Captain

Hannay was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Thomas, for the week-end. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas were supper hosts Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Lieutenants McChord, Boles and Scott. Lieutenants Brown and Ostroski entertained the same evening for Capt. and Mrs. Sweezy, Misses Ruggles, Underhill, Sweezy and Mr. Sweezy. Lieut. and Mrs. White were dinner hosts in honor of Miss Aleshire and for Mesdames Norvell, Harbord, Major Collins and Lieutenant McChord.

The Bridge Club met at Mrs. Pick's, adding two new members, Mrs. Chase and Mrs. Kent. Lieutenants McChord and Boles gave a jolly sardine party July 13 for Major and Mrs. Grant, Lieut. and Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Sweezy, Captain Thomas, Misses Pattison, Sweezy, Ruggles, Underhill, Bonadilla, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Lieutenants Hodges, Brown, Mallon, Sliney, Mesdames Dewees, Randlett, Finley and Sweezy. Capt. and Mrs. Hudson Poole, guests at Del Monte, entertained at dinner at Pebble Beach Lodge for Lieut. and Mrs. Kent and Lieut. and Mrs. Enos. The post has several charming additions, Col. and Mrs. Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. Hennessey and Dr. Scott.

#### FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., July 26, 1914.

Lieut. Sidney D. Maize, 12th Cav., visited the post Tuesday as the guest of Lieutenant Jacobs. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel gave a children's party Tuesday in honor of the eleventh birthday of their daughter, Helen. Those present were Alice Bernheim, Robert, Charles and Harriet Wheeler, Virginia and Betty Shook, Jack Wyke, Fritz Juenemann, Wendell and Amy Bey Elliott, Sam and Clarence Felker, Ruth Mackay and Morgan McGrath. Those from Denver were Mrs. F. R. Rockwell, Lila Rockwell, Julia Rockwell and Winifred Dutton. Mrs. F. C. Hawkins, of St. Louis, Mo., is house guest of Mrs. McClellan. Mrs. Graham gave an auto and theater party at Elitch's Garden, in Denver, Wednesday for Mesdames Schoeffel, Shook, Wyke, Herr, McClellan and Hawkins. Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott have as house guest Mrs. Elliott's sister, Mrs. Simpson, of Kansas City. Mrs. Millburn, of San Francisco, house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, left Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler gave a dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel and Lieut. and Mrs. Herr. Capt. and Mrs. Harrison gave an auto party to the Inter-Mountain Club, at Morrison, Friday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel and Mr. and Mrs. Hanna. Lieutenant Titus, post adjutant, was a dinner guest in Denver Thursday. Colonel Van Deusen left Thursday for a short fishing trip up the Platte River Canon. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel gave a dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Capt. and Mrs. Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. Hanna. Captain McKenney, Lieuts. R. B. Patterson and C. H. Hayes, 12th Cav., were visitors at the post Sunday, as guests of Lieutenant Jacobs.

The Denver Bit and Spur Club held their second annual horse show Sunday afternoon on the exercising ground of the post. The judges were Colonel Van Deusen, Lieutenant Elliott, Messrs. J. A. Burnett, D. B. Turner and G. Goulding. The first event, horses suitable for harness and saddle purposes, shown first in harness and then under the saddle at a walk, trot and canter, was won by Mrs. Karl Hayes, on Jessie; Mr. J. M. Kuykendall, on Southern, second; Mr. Karl Hayes, on King Dodo, third. Second event: Jumping for ladies, won by Mrs. Grace Maxwell, on Lady Babbly; Mrs. N. V. Kelly, on Peggy L, second. Third event: Members' walk, trot and canter, won by Lieutenant McNery, on Lady Babbly; Mrs. Grace Maxwell, on Ambrose, second; Mr. F. V. Hazard, on Doc, third (this was for horses over 15.1 hands, horses to be owned by and ridden by members); for horses under 15.1, won by Mr. J. M. Kuykendall; Mrs. Karl Hayes, on Jessie, second, Mr. Karl Hayes, on Noble, third. Fourth event: Novelty race for gentlemen, Mr. James Rust, first; C. E. Wentworth, second; F. W. Hazard, third. Fifth event: Best pair harness horses shown to suitable vehicle, won by Mr. M. Kuykendall, with Southern and Honey Girl, and Mr. J. Lewis, with Apollo and Argyle (the judges could not decide between these two, so both were given a first prize); second was won by Mr. A. D. Lewis, with Gamecock and Peacock; third by Mrs. Sam Perry, with Lady Gray and Happy. Sixth event: Green hunters, won by Mrs. W. W. Spencer, on Brother Bill; Mr. Karl Hayes, on Jessie, second; Mr. Nate Fittell, on Ambrose, third. Seventh event: Harness tandem, won by Mrs. A. D. Lewis, with Apollo and Peacock; Mr. J. M. Kuykendall, with Southern and Honey Girl, second. Eighth event: Best lady rider cross saddle, horses to be ridden at walk, trot and canter, riding alone to count, won by Mrs. W. W. Spencer, on Vixen, third. Ninth event: Trot and canter, won by Lieutenant McNery, on Lady Babbly; Mrs. Karl Hayes, on Jessie, second; Mrs. W. W. Spencer, on Vixen, third. Tenth event: Best lady and gentleman rider, riding in pairs, won by Mr. and Mrs. Karl Hayes; Mr. and Mrs. Sam Perry, second; Master and Miss Helen Burcher, third. Eleventh event: Hunters, open to all, won by Lieutenant Elliott with Lieutenant Graham's Peggy L; Lieutenant McNery, with Lady Babbly, second; Mr. Nate Fittell, on Ambrose, third. Capt. and Mrs. Harrison gave an auto ride and dinner Sunday at the Inter-Mountain Club, at Morrison, for Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, the Mesdames Helen and Ruth Schoeffel and Mrs. E. H. De Armond. Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen have as their house guest Mr. Haines Lee, of Olympia, Wash.

During the past week the post team has played and won two games. The first, Thursday, with the D. and R.G. Shop team on the post grounds, by the score of 9 to 3, Captain Schoeffel umpiring; while Sunday with the Elitch Garden team on their home grounds, in Denver, by the score of 9 to 4. In the post league, the 9th Company defeated the Staff team Tuesday by 12 to 8, and Friday the 5th Company defeated the Staff team by 7 to 5. This leaves the 9th and 19th Companies tied, each having lost one game, with the 5th Company next and the Staff team last.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 22, 1914.

The event of the week was the hop Thursday evening. The Denver arrived last week, and her officers with those of the Yorktown were in attendance. Preceding the dance Comdr. and Mrs. William M. Crose had dinner for Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, jr., P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Jasper V. Howard, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Philip G. Lauman, Miss Dorothy Bennett, Miss Janet Crose, Lieuts. Irving H. Mayfield and C. M. Yates; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley also gave a dinner. Mrs. A. W. Scanland and children leave Aug. 5 for Honolulu, accompanied by her sister, Miss Margaret Boyd. Their mother, Mrs. Boyd, goes to Seattle to join Captain Boyd, U.S.R.C.S., who has just finished a cruise in Alaskan waters.

Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Robert B. Hilliard are entertaining the former's mother, Madame Shapley, who has been on a visit to her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Shapley, is visiting friends in other parts of California. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Kempf made Miss Dorothy Bennett the motif for a dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Kirkwood H. Donavin, Misses Priscilla Elliott, Marian Brooks, Janet Crose, Lieutenants Walsh and Yates, Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet and Ensign Harold G. Yratt. Miss Ruth Hascal gave a delightful little dancing party at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Mary Turner, a few evenings ago for girls of the station and junior officers.

Mrs. Henry M. Gleason left Saturday for New York city to sail July 25 for Scotland on a three months' visit to her father, who is ill. Lieut. and Mrs. Schuyler F. Heim have returned from a ten days' automobile trip to Lake Tahoe. Lieut. and Mrs. Richard T. Keiran have returned from Witter Springs, where the greater part of their honeymoon was spent. There are now three June brides at the station, Mrs. Philip G. Lauman, Mrs. Keiran and Mrs. Heim. Capt. and Mrs. John M. Elliott entertained the card club Monday. They had as week-end guests Mrs. Van Winkle and the latter's nephew, Mrs. Hilyard, of San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Freyer have arrived from Washington, D.C., and are visiting Mrs. Freyer's aunts, the Mesdames Callaghan, in San Francisco.

Mrs. Emily Cutts entertained Mrs. Stanton, of San Fran-

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cisco, widow of Pay Inspector Stanton, over the week-end. Mrs. Lewis, of San Francisco, was week-end guest of Mrs. Jonathan Brooks. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. George C. Thomas have returned from an automobile trip through Northern California. Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Philip G. Lauman spent the week-end in Berkeley as guests of the former's relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Gatch. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wallace Berthold had dinner in San Francisco Sunday in honor of Captain von Schoenberg, of the German cruiser Nurnberg. The following day Captain von Schoenberg entertained for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Berthold aboard the cruiser.

Mrs. Joseph L. Nielson has arrived in San Francisco after a two months' visit to Ensign Nielson's parents at Pocatello, Idaho, and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. F. D. Nicol. She and her sister-in-law, Miss Mate Nielson, will remain in San Francisco during the absence of Lieutenant Nielson who is to sail for Honolulu with the South Dakota Monday. Lieut. Comdr. John S. Graham arrived from Illinois yesterday for duty as inspection officer. Mrs. Graham, as Miss Frances Moore, was very popular while her father Rear Admiral Moore, was attached to the station.

Orders were received to-day for the docking of the collier Jupiter, and for some minor repairs to be made before she is given her final trial trip, Aug. 3. Orders have been received for installation of new 3-inch guns on the eight boats of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla, upon the occasion of their summer visit to this yard. The Paul Jones, Truxtun and Whipple arrived yesterday and thirty days' repair will be necessary on each; the other boats of the flotilla to follow. A new battery is to be installed aboard the Denver when she next visits the yard. The Alert, mother ship of the submarines, was docked, cleaned, and given two coats of paint in twenty-four hours. With the submarines of the group she will sail for Honolulu Monday, the boats being towed by the South Dakota and West Virginia. As only one diver can be handled at a time two trips of the cruisers will be necessary.

The city of San Diego is jubilant over the fact that her name is to be conferred upon the cruiser California, the name of this state thus being available for the new battleship. The California is due at San Diego Aug. 15, and the people of that city are preparing to have a big celebration, during the course of which it is hoped to have Secretary Daniels give authority for the new naming of the ship.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 28, 1914.

Lieut. G. C. Diehman, Ensign Edward B. Lapham and Frank E. P. Uberroth had dinner at the Casino, Virginia Beach, last evening for Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Aline Kelly and Mrs. Uberroth; afterwards they enjoyed the hop at the Casino. Lieut. and Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield, Miss Alice Maxfield, Mrs. Holt Page, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McI. Tunstall and Mr. Holt Page, jr., left last week in their autos for Gloucester, Va., to be guests of Dr. and Mrs. George Rose.

Miss Marjorie Eldredge is the guest of friends in Jamestown, R.I. Miss Margaret Van Patten is the guest of Mrs. Fairfax Jones at her home, Hanover street, Richmond, Va. Comdr. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick had a farewell dinner Friday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George L. P. Stone; dinner was served at small tables on the lawn; their guests were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Stone, Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Scales, Comdr. and Mrs. de Steiguer, Lieut. and Mrs. Maxfield, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank H. Brumby, Comdr. and Mrs. C. J. Lang, Surg. and Mrs. H. O. Shiffert, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. E. Lackey, Surg. and Mrs. Bland Williams, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter N. Vernou, Civil Engr. and Mrs. L. H. Cox, Constr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Henry, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Hope, Dr. and Mrs. A. Hatton, Surgeon De Valin, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Franklin Dewey, Misses Alice Maxfield and Wilson and Capt. Andrew T. Long, Med Dir. and Mrs. Remus Persons, guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Constr. and Mrs. S. M. Henry, have returned to Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Henry and Master Morgan Henry.

Under the auspices of Team J. King's Daughters, "A Night with the U.S.N." was repeated at the Orpheum, Portsmouth, last Thursday evening. Too much credit cannot be given the enlisted men for their effort to relieve the suffering among children for lack of milk and ice. On both occasions a large amount was realized.

Ensign H. S. Burdick had luncheon on the Jouett, for Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore, Miss Dorothy Frame, Mr. Pemberton Moore, and the ship's officers. Miss Margaret Grandy left last week for Bass Rock, Mass. Lieut. Halsey Powell had luncheon on the Jouett yesterday for Lieut. and Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward, Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore, Miss Dorothy Frame, Mr. Walter Willis, Mr. Pemberton Frame, and the officers of the ship. Lieut. and Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen had supper at the Spotswood Arms, Virginia Beach, Saturday, preceding the hop, for Mr. and Mrs. George de Bree Taylor, Misses Josephine Wrenn, Fannie Etheridge, Messrs. Walter and Fitz Doyle.

Miss Dorothy Frame had dinner at the Borough Club Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward, Miss May Thacker, Messrs. Pemberton Frame, Harry Goodrich and Lieutenant Manning. Mr. Ralph Jones had a week-end party on his yacht, Monsoon for Lieut. and Mrs. William Halsey, Miss Margaret Halsey and Miss Louise Hunter. Lieut. Halsey Powell had dinner at the Casino, Virginia Beach, Saturday preceding the hop for Misses Bessie Kelly, Margaret Howard, Bessie Howard, Emma Ragland, Lieut. Isaac Johnson and Wilson, Surgs. W. Anguin and Allen; afterwards they attended the hop.

Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore had a beach party at Virginia Beach Sunday for Mr. Walter B. Willis, of Rocklyn, L.I. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward, Misses May Thacker, Dorothy Frame, Messrs. Harry Goodrich, Pemberton Frame, Lieutenants Manning and Isaac Johnson, Ensign MacFarland and Surgeon Trainor, Saturday. Lieut. G. C. Diehman, Paul Conger, Eastman and Richard Barry had dinner at the Casino, Virginia Beach, for Misses Aline Kelly and Mary Wilson. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs.



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Joseph K. Taussig and little daughter, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnson, Virginia Beach, have returned to their home in Washington.

Lieut. Halsey Powell had a beach party at Virginia Beach Thursday afternoon for Miss Margaret Grandy, Miss Bessie Kelly, Miss Emma Ragland, Mrs. F. E. P. Uberroth, Lieutenant Manning, Surgeon Allen and Ensign Uberroth; after a swim in the ocean, dinner was served in the Casino. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ward have returned home from a visit to their brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frits L. Sandoz, at their country home, Chevy Chase.

### FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., July 28, 1914.

Mrs. I. W. Lewis was a guest of Major and Mrs. William Pence for several days. Mrs. R. H. Williams and daughter, Marie, have returned from Virginia and from a visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Mack at Fort Washington, Md. Lieut. James B. Crawford, of West Point, N.Y., is a guest at the post. Miss Margaret Lewis is a guest of Major and Mrs. William Pence. Mr. Clarence Townsley left on Saturday.

Mrs. S. D. Embick gave a bridge luncheon Friday in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Katherine Peeter. Prizes were won by Mesdames Kerrick, Green and Gross. Mesdames Hess and Pence assisted Mrs. Embick in serving. Others present were Mesdames I. W. Lewis, Williams, Watson, Kitts, Edwards and Miss Allen. Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Dunbar and Mrs. Mesdame came in for tea. A large list from here attended the lawn dance at Fort Wadsworth. Lieut. and Mrs. Earl McFarland, of Fort Totten, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. Carpenter. Mrs. William P. Kitts, accompanied by her daughter, Julia, leaves to-day for a month's visit to relatives.

Mr. Putnam, of Brooklyn, entertained Col. and Mrs. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Bosley, Miss Allen and Messrs. Camp and Townes at dinner at the Marine and Field Club on Saturday night. Mr. Putnam, of Brooklyn, took Col. and Mrs. Allen, Misses Ethel and Mary Allen out on an all day automobile trip Sunday, stopping for dinner at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club. Lieut. and Mrs. William T. Carpenter were visitors to Fort Totten during the week. Capt. Joseph Matson is home for a few days.

### DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Mott, N.J., July 27, 1914.

Mrs. P. V. Kieffer, of Du Pont, gave an auction party in honor of Miss Pauline Baldwin, of Riverside, Cal., guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines, at Mott. Present: Mesdames Tracy, Clark, Welshimer, Reynolds, Barlow and Keene, of Du Pont; Mrs. Haines and Miss Baldwin, of Mott; Mesdames Reybold, McIntyre, Cooper and Jefferson, of Delaware City. Prizes were won by Mrs. Barlow and Mrs. McIntyre. Miss Baldwin was also guest of honor at a bridge-luncheon given by Mrs. Haines Friday. Prizes were won by Mrs. P. V. Kieffer, of Du Pont, and Miss Frances Mecum, of Salem. Present: Mesdames Clark, Kieffer, Welshimer, Barlow and Keene, of Du Pont; Mesdames Marvin and Freeland and Miss Bell, of Mott; Mesdames Reybold, Jefferson, McIntyre and Cooper, of Delaware City; Misses Mecum and Sinnickson, of Salem.

Major and Mrs. Tracy gave a dancing party Thursday. The new steps were practiced. Present: Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Welshimer, Lieut. and Mrs. J. N. Reynolds, Lieut. and Mrs. E. Barlow, Lieut. and Mrs. Keene, Lieutenants Keene, Du Bois, Hochwald and Milligan, of Du Pont; Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines and Miss Baldwin, of Du Pont. There are daily swimming parties from Du Pont and Salem. The new boat schedule enables guests from over the river to remain longer two afternoons of the week.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Ford entertained Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer, of Du Pont, for dinner and over night Friday. Lieut. Howard P. Milligan, 24th Inf., who is passing his West Point graduation furlough at his home in St. Georges, is a frequent guest at Du Pont and Mott. Mrs. L. S. Ryan and children, Ella, Nora and Allan, have returned to Du Pont after six months passed in California and the Middle West. Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Bell passed the week-end with guests in Philadelphia.

### FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., July 28, 1914.

The lawn party which was to be held at Fort Wadsworth Thursday was postponed on account of the weather to Friday, when the Gen. Harvey Brown took from our post Major and Mrs. Young, Capt. and Mrs. Brinton, Capt. and Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Bown, Miss Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of St. Louis, Miss Crothers, of New York, Lieutenants Kimball and Austin. Mr. and Mrs. Tasker and Mr. Berry, of Washington, are visiting with Capt. and Mrs. Tasker.

Lieutenant Peek, commanding the mine planter General Schofield, entertained on board ship at dinner July 20. Captains and Mesdames Bunker and Brinton. Mrs. Morris Barroll spent a few days last week at West Point, visiting her son. Mrs. Bootes, of the New York Navy Yard, is visiting Mrs. Rand. Captain Bootes spent Sunday with them and Major Rand motored up from the encampment at Sea Girt for the day. Mrs. Johnson and son, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Fisher, have returned to their home in Alexandria, Va. Mrs. Bunker and Miss Shepard were guests of

Ensigns Rudduck and Shears on the U.S.S. Utah at the New York Navy Yard, for luncheon Wednesday, afterward enjoying a matinee. The party returned to Fort Hancock that evening, the officers visiting friends here until Thursday. While coaching his company baseball team last week, Thursday, Captain Bunker was struck in the eye by a ball and quite seriously injured. He is rapidly recovering. Miss Tinkum, of New York, has been entertained by Mrs. Booton during the past week. Mrs. Jenks gave a tea Wednesday and left for Maine this week to visit relatives.

Miss Crothers, of New York, this week visited Mrs. Bunker. Major Shepard has returned from a week's encampment with the Pennsylvania State Militia. Capt. and Mrs. Brinton gave a dinner Friday for Mrs. Crawford and Lieutenant Peek. A dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. Colvin for Major and Mrs. Rand, Capt. and Mrs. Brett and Capt. and Mrs. Jenks. On July 17 the officers of the post played a game of baseball against the officers of Fort Totten at Fort Hamilton, and a large number of fans from the posts witnessed the game.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### BORN.

ABBETT.—Born to the wife of Lieut. (J.G.) H. J. Abbett, U.S.N., at Covington, Ky., July 23, 1914, a son, Harry Jefferson Abbett, Jr.

CHUBB.—Born at Newburgh, N.Y., July 24, 1914, a son, Wistar Morris Chubb, Jr., to the wife of Lieut. W. M. Chubb, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

DOUGHERTY.—Born at Ithaca, N.Y., July 25, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. Robert S. A. Dougherty, C.E., U.S.A., a son, James Brewster Dougherty.

ELLYSON.—Born at New York city, N.Y., July 21, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. Theodore Gordon Ellyson, U.S.N., a daughter, Helen Garrard Ellyson.

GRISWOLD.—Born at Cranford, N.J., July 25, 1914, a daughter, Catherine Agnes Griswold, to the wife of Lieut. O. W. Griswold, 18th U.S. Inf.

HOLT.—Born at Washington, D.C., July 15, 1914, to Paymr. Fred W. Holt, U.S.N., and Mrs. Holt, a son, Joseph Henry.

KAUFMANN.—Born at Leavenworth, Kas., a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Kaufmann. Mr. Kaufmann was formerly Miss May Hunter, daughter of the late Dr. S. L. Hunter, stationed at Fort Leavenworth for many years.

KELLY.—Born to Mrs. Herndon Browning Kelly, wife of Lieut. Herndon Browning Kelly, U.S.N., a son, Herndon Browning Kelly, Jr., at Philadelphia, July 26, 1914.

McBRIDE.—Born at Washington, D.C., July 19, 1914, to the wife of Naval Constr. Lewis B. McBride, U.S.N., a daughter, granddaughter of Med. Dir. and Mrs. R. C. Persons, and a niece of Naval Constr. and Mrs. G. M. Henry, U.S.N., Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. H. Walsh, U.S.N., and Lieut. and Mrs. David McD. Le Breton, U.S.N.

MILNER.—Born at Portsmouth, N.H., July 24, 1914, a daughter, Nancy Wood Milner, to the wife of Lieut. Fred W. Milner, U.S.N.

PEPIN.—Born at Fort Morgan, Ala., July 20, 1914, a son, Narcisse Felix, to wife of Lieut. Louis D. Pepin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

SMITH.—Born to the wife of Major Clarke S. Smith, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a daughter, Orian Elizabeth, at St. Louis, Mo., July 19, 1914.

SMITH.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., July 16, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. William Dulty Smith, U.S.M.C., a daughter.

THOMPSON.—Born at Columbus, Ohio, July 21, 1914, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Edgar H. Thompson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

### MARRIED.

McCANDLISH—WOOD.—At Manila, P.I., June 12, 1914, Lieut. Benjamin V. McCandlish, U.S.N., and Miss Margherita Wilson Wood.

MONTGOMERY—REED.—At Fort Ward, Wash., July 24, 1914, Mr. Mott C. Montgomery and Miss Edna K. Reed, of Toledo, sister of the wife of Lieut. Walter Smith, Coast Art., U.S.A.

### DIED.

ALLEN.—Died at Dixon Springs, Tenn., July 22, 1914, Mrs. John Douglass Allen, mother of Major John H. Allen, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

BRECKINRIDGE.—Died at Asheville, N.C., July 27, 1914, Capt. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, Inf., U.S.A. He was the son of Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U.S.A., and brother of Mr. Henry S. Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War.

CARR.—Died at Chicago, Ill., July 25, 1914, Brig. Gen. Camillo C. Carr, U.S.A., retired.

CLARK.—Died at Fort Reno, Okla., July 24, 1914, Ben Clark, a former well known scout and interpreter of the U.S. Army in Indian campaigns and a veteran of the Civil War.

HAMMERSTEIN.—Died at New London, Conn., July 28, 1914, Lieut. Harry Hammerstein, 9th N.G.N.Y., of diabetes.

HAND.—Died at Colon, Canal Zone, July 11, 1914, Lieut. Ellwood S. Hand, formerly U.S.A.

KREMERS.—Died at Holland, Mich., July 15, 1914, Dr. Henry Kremers, father of Capt. E. D. Kremers, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

LEE.—Died at New London, Conn., July 28, 1914, Major D. Mortimer Lee, U.S.A., retired.

PENDLETON.—Died at Martinsburg, W. Va., July 18, 1914, Charles Henry Pendleton, formerly lieutenant commander, U.S.N., who was dropped July 12, 1884.

SWANSON.—Died at Redlands, Cal., July 17, 1914, Elizabeth Margaret Swanson, daughter of Lieut. E. A. Swanson, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Swanson.

## NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Following the synopsis of the changes made in the new Manual of Interior Guard Duty, given in our last issue, page 1510, we publish this week a complete statement of all changes in the Manual. This will be found of great value to those having reason to use the Manual. As we have previously announced, the Manual of Interior Guard Duty supersedes the old Manual of Guard Duty by orders of the War Department. We publish the new book printed from an exact reproduction of the plates from which the Government edition is printed. Price, twenty-five cents; bound in leather, fifty cents. The new manual will be sent to any address postpaid on receipt of the above price. Address orders to Army and Navy Journal, 20 Vesey street, New York.

The volunteer provisional battalion of the 71st N.Y., under Major James M. Hutchinson, will assemble in the armory at 1:30 p.m., Aug. 1, and go into camp at Elmsford, N.Y., remaining over Aug. 2. The battalion will consist of four companies and Lieutenant Wager will act as adjutant and Lieutenant Groff as Q.M. and Q.M. commissary. There will be a problem of attack and defense on the program of military work.

A joint encampment of Engineers of the Regular Army and National Guard will be held at Belvoir tract, near Acotink, Va., Aug. 4-22. It will be attended by the 1st Battalion of the U.S. Engineers, stationed at Washington Barracks, throughout the entire period. Capt. John J. Kingman, U.S.A., will be in command. Companies of Engineers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania will be present from Aug. 4 to 13, and Engineers of the National Guard of Ohio will attend the encampment Aug. 13 to 22. The National Guard organizations will spend a day at the Engineer post at Washington Barracks and other points of interest on their way home.

Adjutant General Sale, of Virginia, announces that for state military purposes a supernumerary list of the Virginia Volunteers is created. The Pay, Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments are combined into one department, to be known

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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey St., New York

as a Quartermaster Corps, Virginia Volunteers. Brig. Gen. William Wilson Sale is appointed Chief of Q.M. Corps, Virginia Volunteers, with rank of brigadier general, and will perform such duties in addition to the duties of his present position as The Adjutant General of Virginia Volunteers.

The mounted scout detachment of the 2d Infantry, N.G.N.Y., Lieut. Frederick A. Thiessen commanding, with headquarters at Troy, has arranged to go into camp on the Saratoga rifle range for the first week in September. The scouts plan to make the trip to and from the camping grounds on horseback and will go by way of Schenectady, camping there over night.

A number of Virginia National Guardsmen, it is reported, attempted to break into the jail at Gordonsville, Va., July 26 and take from his cell James Addison, a half-witted negro, and lynch him in revenge for his assault upon one of their number. The attempt was frustrated by the prompt action of Captain Ramey and his troopers, acting under the orders of Col. W. E. Wilder, U.S.A.

Colonel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., has received, with regret, the resignation of three line officers on account of business. They are Capt. Frank W. Hubby, of Co. I, 1st Lieut. Francis X. O'Connor, of Co. C., and 2d Lieut. Luke H. Cutter, of Co. D.

Governor Walsh reviewed the Massachusetts Coast Artillery on Boston Common July 28. The regiment, from Col. Walter E. Lombard to the privates, looked in the best of physical condition after their annual tour of duty at the harbor forts. On the way through State, Washington, School and Beacon streets the troops were applauded by crowds on the sidewalks.

### INSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS, N.G.N.Y.

The Infantry School of Application at Peekskill, N.Y., for officers of the 3d and 4th Brigades of the N.G.N.Y., arranged by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, will commence on Aug. 7 and continue until Aug. 27. The school will be divided into three periods, the first period, Aug. 7-13, being confined to the training of a provisional company at war strength, to be used during the officers' instruction period.

The provisional company used last year had the benefit of some six weeks' previous training, but as the company formed this year will not have had extensive training as a unit, it was decided to have it in camp a week before the school, to whip it into shape. Lieut. Thomas L. Crystal, Inf., U.S.A., on duty with the N.G.N.Y. as an inspector-instructor, will be in command of the provisional company, and with daily drill for a week the company will be in fine shape.

The scheme of instruction for the company and the school will be on the same lines as last year, which proved so beneficial to all concerned. Liquor will be absolutely debarred. Officers detailed as students Aug. 14 to 20 are from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 10th, 65th and 74th Infantry. Student officers for the third period, Aug. 21 to 27, are from the 4th Brigade headquarters and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 10th, 14th, 65th and 74th Infantry.

The following officers of the Division Staff and of the Academic Board, School of the Line and Staff, are detailed for duty as instructors, administrators and inspectors at the Infantry School of Application at Peekskill, N.Y., for periods to be hereafter specified in special orders:

Military Law.—Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, 3d Brigade; Lieut. Col. W. W. Ladd, J.A. Division; Lieut. Col. Willard C. Fisk, 7th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Louis W. Stotesbury, I.G. Division.

Infantry Tactics.—Lieut. Col. William H. Sage, U.S.A., senior inspector-instructor, Infantry; Lieut. Col. Willard C.



Fisk, 7th Inf.; Major James M. Hutchinson, 71st Inf.; Capt. George H. White, U.S.A., I-I, Infantry; 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Crystal, U.S.A., I-I, Infantry; 1st Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, U.S.A., I-I, Infantry.

Supply and Transport.—Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger, Chief Commissary Division; Major William R. Wright, 1st Cav.; Major William Weigel, U.S.A., I-I, Infantry; Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, U.S.A., I-I, Cavalry.

Administration.—Col. N. B. Thurston, Chief O.O. Division; Lieut. Col. William H. Chapin, I.G. Division.

Field Fortification.—Lieut. Col. Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, Chief Engineer's Division; Major John F. Fairchild, 22d Engrs.; Capt. W. D. A. Anderson, U.S.A., I-I, Engineers.

Signaling and Communication.—Lieut. Col. Frederick T. Leigh, Chief Signal Officer's Division.

Sanitation and First Aid.—Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, Chief Surgeon's Division; Major Walter C. Montgomery, M.C., 12th Inf.; Major Sanford H. Wadhams, U.S.A., I-I, Med. Corps.

Post Administration and Inspection.—Lieut. Col. R. Foster Walton, A.G. Division; Lieut. Col. Louis W. Stotesbury, I.G. Division.

#### SQUADRON A, N.Y.—MAJOR W. R. WRIGHT.

Major Wright, of Squadron A of New York, appreciating the fact that his command has had no regular duty for two years, and as a number of men in his organization have expressed a desire to voluntarily perform camp duty for a week, has arranged to organize a provisional troop for a week's duty on Staten Island. Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, Cav., U.S.A., inspector-instructor, has consented to take charge of the troop, providing eighty-six men volunteer, with the four squadron officers. It is considered very certain that enough volunteers will be forthcoming. The date selected for the encampment is from Sept. 19 to 27 and the cost per man for the duty will be \$1 per day.

The program of instruction, Major Wright says, will be laid out especially with the view of making the work interesting and instructive for the enlisted men, the officers having had their school of instruction at Montauk Point last year. Major Wright also says that there are in the squadron, he feels sure, many men who would welcome a week's instruction under Captain Andrews' command, particularly in view of the fact that his detail to the New York Cavalry will of necessity terminate next winter.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

The camp of the 2d Corps of Cadets, Mass. V.M., will be held from Aug. 9 to 16 at Boxford, and that of the 1st Squadron, Cavalry, at Pomfret, Conn., Aug. 8 to 16. The latter will perform its tour in conjunction with the troops of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, Mass. V.M., completed a most successful tour at West Barnstable, Mass., July 25. "They have been favored with excellent weather, both for drill and target practice," says the Boston Globe, "and the latter has been of high order. The battalion has also been enabled to get in some instructive maneuver problems, but to make these successful the Artillery must have a joint camp with Infantry, even if only a battalion. The work of the three batteries has received the heartiest of commendation from officers who have spent the week with them. The Coast Artillery Corps which is on duty at the forts in the harbor have not been so well treated, either by the War Department or the weather, as the former for the corps having its target practice on account of the protests of the residents of Hull, and the weather early in the week was against all outdoor exercises.

"The corps, however, has done some fine work during the week both in Infantry and Artillery. In the latter department there are always schools to be held for instruction in plotting, searchlight, electricity, sanitation, etc., and these have all been well attended. These, together with drills on the mortars and big guns, have kept the officers and men busy throughout the week. In Infantry work the corps showed the greatest improvement, and did remarkably good work before the Governor July 24."

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia Militia will encamp at Virginia Beach, near Norfolk, Va., from Aug. 1 to 10. The tentative scheme of instruction includes the following:

Aug. 1—Make camp; Aug. 2, complete details of camp arrangement.

Aug. 3—School of soldier and squad without arms; selected lieutenants for instruction in military sketching and topography; Manual of Arms, School of Soldier and squad under arms, close order; musicians, signaling with special reference to Par. 47, I.D.R.; shelter tent pitching, instruction in making up the blanket roll with prescribed contents; instruction in first aid.

Aug. 4—Squad drill, close and extended order, loadings and firings; musicians, service calls; selected lieutenants for instruction in military sketching and topography; School of Company, close and extended order; musicians, signaling with special reference to Par. 47, I.D.R.; company exercise in rapid deployment and picking up indistinct targets, training in communicating location of targets, instruction in use of cover; Pans. 152-158, I.D.R.

Aug. 5—Company drill in close and extended order; musicians, service calls; selected lieutenants for instruction in military sketching and topography; battalion drill; musicians, signaling with special reference to Par. 47, I.D.R.; company exercises in rapid deployment, picking up indistinct targets, estimation of distances; Pans. 152-158, I.D.R.

Aug. 6—Combat exercise; company (at war strength) in attack; outlined adjacent troops and enemy.

Aug. 7—Combat exercise; company (at war strength) in attack and defense; outlined adjacent troops and enemy; individual cooking.

Aug. 8—Combat exercise; battalion (war strength) in attack and defense; outposts.

Monday, Aug. 10—Break camp.

#### GEORGIA.

An election was held in Norfolk, Va., in the armory of Battery B, 1st Virginia Artillery Battalion, July 21, by order of Major T. M. Wortham, of Richmond, commanding the battalion, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. I. Branch Johnson, who has been captain of the Norfolk Artillery Blues for some years. The election resulted in the election of D. Myron Etheredge, a former lieutenant of the battery. Captain Etheredge was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute and was enlisted afterward as a private in the Norfolk Blues, served from time to time as corporal, sergeant, first sergeant and first lieutenant in the battery. He attended the Fort Riley School for National Guard Field Artillery in 1912.

The Norfolk battery has, in addition to a new captain, a new modern armory, into which it has just moved. This building is probably one of the most complete in the South. The lot fronts 200 by 200 feet, the building covering the greater part. The armory is equipped with baths and all the devices required by an up-to-date National Guard organization. The gun room and drill hall are most ample, affording sufficient room to work around and care for the \$100,000 battery equipment to the satisfaction of the most critical of Army inspectors. Securing this armory from the city of Norfolk was the work of the splendid Blues personnel, led by ex-Capt. Branch Johnson and Captain Etheredge, to which Major Wortham contributed no small part. Equipped and officered as the Norfolk Blues are at present, the future of the organization is regarded as second to none in the country; for it would be difficult to find, so many of the alumni of the West Point of the South, as the Virginia Military Institute is affectionately termed, in a Militia organization.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Major Frank L. Mueller, commissary of the 1st Brigade, Pa. N.G., has invited bids on the following supplies for the 1st Brigade camp: 14,560 loaves of bread, 1,500 pounds of fresh beef, 1,500 pounds bacon, 3,000 pounds hams, 210 pounds lard, 1,125 pounds flour, 20 pounds baking powder, 1,500 pounds beans, 400 pounds rice, 1,050 pounds hard tack, 200 pounds hominy, 2,000 pounds onions, 340 one-gallon cans of tomatoes, 980 pounds ground coffee, 40 pounds tea, 4,000

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In the annual report of Inspector General Sweeney very high ratings in general average and figure of efficiency in the spring inspection were made by organizations of the 10th, 16th and 18th Regiments of Infantry and the Engineers. Co. M, 18th Regiment, stationed in Pittsburgh, makes a figure of efficiency of 99.68; Co. B, of the 4th Infantry, at Allentown, has 99.20; Co. I, 10th, has 99.83, and a number of other units in this command rate very high. Cos. B and M, 16th, have 99.60; Co. A, Engineers, 98.42.

The 3d Brigade broke camp at Selingsgrove, Pa., July 25 and departed for home after a week under canvas with Cos. C and D, 5th U.S. Inf.

Each of the commands had long waits at their station. Camp followers reaped a harvest selling sandwiches and lemonade to the hungry soldiers. The 13th entrained first at

eleven o'clock. The 9th Infantry, Separate Battalion and the Cavalry got away between two and three o'clock p.m. No disorder showed itself during the week and no provost guard was established. Col. William A. Mann, U.S.A., who was present, was highly pleased with the camp, and so expressed himself.

#### OREGON.

Battery A, Field Artillery, Oregon N.G., participated in a joint camp of instruction at Gearhart, Ore., July 12-21, 1914. The 3d Regiment of Infantry, Separate Troop A, Cavalry, and Ambulance Company participated in a joint camp of instruction at Gearhart, Ore., July 13-22, 1914. Capt. Glenard McLaughlin, 21st U.S. Army, inspector-instructor, on duty with the Militia of this state, accompanied the 3d Infantry.

The annual Rifle and Revolver Competition of the Oregon National Guard will be held on the state rifle range, near Clackamas, Ore., the date to be announced later. The C.O. of the 3d Infantry, Coast Artillery Corps, will send a team of four men and one alternate to be selected from the regimental and battalion commissioned and non-commissioned officers; of each company of Infantry, Coast Artillery, troop of Cavalry and ambulance company and the Oregon Naval Militia, a team of four men and one alternate to be selected by the C.O. thereof; all to be selected by previous competition on some outdoor range.

At least two shooting members of every team shall be men who have never heretofore participated as principals in a national team match. Only one officer shall be a shooting member of a team, and no officer of higher rank than that of captain shall be eligible as a shooting member.



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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

T. McM.—There will be no examinations this year of civilians for commission as second lieutenant of Infantry. Write the War Department for circular of information as to requirements. Among military books to study are the Army Regulations and Infantry Drill.

A. B. C. asks: How shall I proceed to obtain appointment as guard at the Panama Exposition in San Francisco in 1915? Answer: Address Major Sydney A. Cloman, U.S.A., Service Bldg., Exposition, San Francisco.

J. V. G.—No examinations are expected to be held at any time soon for commissions in the Marine Corps. There are enough graduates from the Naval Academy to fill all vacancies, in accordance with an Act of Congress passed a year or two ago.

A. J. E. C. asks: How many vacancies are to be filled by the coming examination for assistant paymaster, U.S. Navy? Answer: There will be about thirteen. See our issue of July 25, page 1495.

J. T. B.—There is no later information available, regarding movements of troops, than that given in our table of Army stations. As you do not mention any particular organization we cannot say what the prospects are for relief of troops on Mexican border.

A. J. L. MONTEREY.—The transport Hancock, which left San Francisco for the Philippines March 25, 1901, arrived at Manila April 19. The Hancock left Manila for San Francisco May 27, 1902.

CANAL ZONE asks: Have any non-commissioned officers of regiments permanently stationed in Philippines been relieved upon completion of three years' service? If so, what grades of N.C.O. were relieved? Answer: While the Department has been working out a plan to this effect, nothing, so far as we have noticed, has been done. The Mexican disturbance no doubt delayed action.

J. J. asks: If a man deserts from the Navy will he not get a pardon after being out from 1900 till the present time? Answer: This man cannot be pardoned unless he has been convicted. If he has been in this country two years since the expiration of the enlistment in which he deserted, and has not been arrested and tried, he is not liable to trial or punishment, as the statute of limitations protects him from prosecution.

J. R.—Address The Adjutant General regarding loss of Philippine Campaign badge. You may obtain duplicate at cost.

S. T. B. asks: Qualified as expert rifleman March 21, 1908, discharged Aug. 7, 1908; re-enlisted Oct. 31, 1908, discharged May 26, 1910 by purchase; expert pay stopped September, 1910; am I entitled to pay for one year after enlistment in 1910? Answer: If you re-enlisted within three months from discharge you were entitled.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.—The bill to which you refer is H.R. 4397, introduced April 29, 1913, by Mr. Barchfeld. The text follows: "That from and after the passage of this Act petty officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps on the retired list who had creditable Civil War service in the Regular or Volunteer forces prior to April 9, 1865, shall receive the rank or rating and the pay of the next higher enlisted grade upon the retired list by reason of such service: Provided, That if such advanced rank or rating shall not carry with it an increase of pay, or if there be no higher enlisted grade to which advancement may be made as herein authorized, then and in such cases said men shall receive an increase of pay of twenty per centum over and above the retired pay actually received by them, respectively, at the time of the passage of this Act. That nothing in this Act shall operate to reduce the pay of any person in the Navy or Marine Corps, and that its provisions shall not operate to create any claim for back pay. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and are hereby, repealed."

C. J.—Headquarters and 1st and 3d Battalions of the 28th Infantry left the Philippine Islands March 13, 1902; the 2d Battalion sailed March 27, 1902.

W. C. T.—Capt. John B. Sanford, 22d Inf., is at Texas City, Texas; Brig. Gen. W. S. Edgerly, address 64 Pioneer St., Cooperstown, N.Y.; Charles W. Fenton is major of 2d Cavalry, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. The address of Francis P. Casey, formerly of Philippine Scouts, is unknown to us; apply to The Adjutant General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.

M. J. L.—The quartermaster at Manila can inform you as to your title to a transfer to the States.

E. W. G. asks: Does a man in the Service after passing an examination for a guard in the Federal prison receive his discharge for the convenience of the Government at time of appointment or does he have to purchase his discharge? Answer: Discharged for convenience.

C. M. A. asks: Is Bulletin No. 18, War Dept., 1914, relative to time in confinement to be made up, effective from date of approval of order, April 27, 1914, or from July 1, 1914? Answer: From April 27, 1914.

D. S. G.—The Panama Canal and Zone are under the governorship of Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., U.S.A., and the works are under military guard. There are no openings for civilian guards.

J. E. D.—It has been decided by the War Department that an officer of the Regular Army was not eligible in the war with Spain for detail as a member of a court-martial convened for the trial of Volunteer officers or soldiers and could not legally act as such, even though he held a Volunteer commission at the time. It is understood by the A.G.O. that

finer imposed illegally by inferior courts-martial in cases of Volunteer officers and enlisted men of the period of the war with Spain can be refunded to them, but for definite information relating to the subject, application should be made to the Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D.C., who is an official of the Treasury Department.

D. D. asks: Can money saved on a man's clothing allowance be used in buying his discharge under provisions of G.O. 31, War D., 1914. Answer: Yes; you may use whatever credits you have at the time.

H. P. T. asks: How many non-commissioned officers are allowed in the Q.M. Corps in the mechanic line? Answer: The enlisted members of the Q.M. Corps will consist of such number and grades as the Chief of the Q.M. Corps may from time to time authorize, but under the provisions of Sec. 4 of the Army Appropriation Act approved Aug. 24, 1912, will not exceed 15 master electricians, 600 sergeants (first class), 1,000 sergeants, 650 corporals, 45 cooks, 2,500 privates (first class), 1,190 privates. They shall receive the same pay and allowances as enlisted men of corresponding grades in the Signal Corps and will be enlisted for and attached permanently to the Q.M. Corps. The duties of the several grades are noted in Par. 13 of G.O. 40, War D., 1912. There is no fixed number of mechanics in any one grade.

C. W. A.—The official estimated speed of the U.S.S. Nevada of 20.50, as given in our issue of July 18, is correct. The Chief Constructor of the Navy gives the above figures of estimated speed on trial on a displacement on trial estimated at 27,500 tons. Her total maximum indicated horsepower is estimated at 26,500.

EXAMINATIONS IN Q.M. CORPS.—We give below answers as to success of candidates in the Q.M. Corps whose queries reached us up to June 30: For sergeant first class clerk: Charles S. Brobeck, C. T. Burke and E. D. Mundy passed, and W. H. Sutherland is already appointed. For sergeant engineer, Q.M. Corps: J. A. D. failed. For sergeant first class foreman carpenter: John McVey passed. For sergeant first class foreman mechanic: Rymer Sprecken passed. For sergeant chauffeur: E. H. Davis passed. For superintendent of transportation: S. J. Swiekowski passed.

### SEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., June 15, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. P. M. Shaffer had dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. B. B. Buck, Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Crain and Col. J. P. Finley. Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Boice gave a dinner Wednesday for Dr. and Mrs. Waters and son, Jack, and Capt. and Mrs. Shaffer. Dr. Waters is president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and is studying the agricultural problems of the Philippine Islands. Mrs. J. S. Coulter gave an auction party Thursday for twenty-eight ladies of the post. Mrs. Beeuwkes assisted.

Dr. and Mrs. Jefferis and Dr. and Mrs. Koon were guests of Veterinarian McKinnon at dinner in Manila Saturday. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. C. E. Stodter gave a children's party for James Williams, Dorothy and Virginia Kennington, Helen Carter, Elizabeth Crain, Billy Gilmore, Teddy Moffet, Renwick McVey, Fred and Margaret Cusack, Frances and Alice Christian, Dorothy Darby, Helen and Lulah Moffet, George and Paul Mitchell, Hughes and Charles Stodter, Winchell and Charles Boice, Kenney Hampton, Joe Jefferis and Adnah and Katharine Hamilton. After the refreshments had been served the guests played games at six different tables, and the winners of the most games were awarded prizes.

Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Crain had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Faulkner, Lieut. and Mrs. Fickel, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall, Major Payne and Captain Stayer. Mrs. C. F. Thompson was guest of honor at a hop supper given Saturday by Mrs. C. F. Carrington. Mrs. J. J. Carrington, one of the Fort McKinley Y.M.C.A. secretaries, left Sunday to spend a vacation in the States.

Lieutenants Smith and Haskell gave a dinner before the hop Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver and Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon. Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Kennington, Lieut. and Mrs. E. M. Zell, Lieut. and Mrs. S. C. Reynolds and Lieut. and Mrs. T. P. Bernard and children have returned from China and Japan. Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Henry had dinner Friday for Gen. and Mrs. E. D. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Shannon, Miss Murray, Miss Jessie Murray, Col. C. H. Murray, Major A. Thayer and Lieut. C. H. Nance. Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Smith and Susan, from Camp Stotsenburg, are staying with Lieut. and Mrs. Miller during polo tournament week.

The members of the West Point class of '94 who could assemble had a reunion dinner at the Army and Navy Club June 12. Present: Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Saxton, Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Crain, Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Berkeley and Capt. and Mrs. G. F. Hamilton. Mrs. J. E. Cusack gave a small card party Monday morning.

The 8th Cavalry Minstrel Company, under direction of Chaplain J. M. Moose, gave their entertainment at the Grand Opera House in Manila Wednesday night and at the Fort McKinley Y.M.C.A. auditorium Thursday. Chaplain Moose is staying with Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Jefferis.

Mrs. L. Halstead gave a tea Thursday in honor of Mrs. B. B. Buck and for the 13th Infantry ladies. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, from Camp Stotsenburg, Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver and Lieut. and Mrs. Miller were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. V. Carter at dinner Sunday. Mesdames Van Horn, Crain, Brunzell, Brandt, Andrews and Thompson were luncheon guests of Mrs. Compton Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Pegram had dinner Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. L. P. Horsfall, of Corregidor, Lieut. and Mrs. W. V. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. R. D. Johnson and Major A. Thayer.

Fort McKinley, P.I., June 21, 1914.

A pretty reception and hop was given Thursday by the 7th Cavalry for the polo teams here for the tournament. Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle, Colonel Murray, Miss Murray, Miss Jessie Murray and Col. and Mrs. Sands received. Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Pegram had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. Fuller and Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Weaver. Mrs. S. C. Reynolds left Friday for Camp Stotsenburg for a week's visit.

Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Williams had dinner Thursday for eight. Mrs. C. E. Stodter gave an auction party Wednesday in honor of Mrs. C. F. Martin. Her house guest from Camp Stotsenburg, Lieut. and Mrs. G. I. Rowe are located in quarters No. 30, recently occupied by Capt. and Mrs. P. G. Clark, who are on their way to the States. Col. C. H. Murray and the Misses Murray were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Moffet Saturday.

George Mitchell gave a dinner Saturday in honor of his fourteenth birthday. His guests were Winchell and Charles Boice, Fred and Gordon Cusack, Billy Gilmore, Hughes and Charles Stodter, Renwick McVey, Teddy Moffet, James Williams and Paul Mitchell. A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. D. G. Berry, 13th Inf., on Saturday, June 13. Last Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Pegram gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Andrews, Capt. and Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Martin, from Camp Stotsenburg, and Captain Macy.

Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Brown, of Camp Stotsenburg, Capt. and Mrs. T. W. Hollyday, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Stodter, Capt. and Mrs. O. J. Charles, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Shannon and Lieut. W. H. Smith were guests of Gen. and Mrs. E. D. Hoyle at dinner Friday. Colonel Murray and the Misses Murray had dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Galbraith, of Manila, and Col. and Mrs. Sands. Gen. and Mrs. E. D. Hoyle gave a lawn dance Monday evening complimentary to the visiting polo teams. A large canvas was stretched and Japanese lanterns illuminated and decorated. A large horseshoe with polo mallets crossed above and electric lighted formed an archway leading from the garden to the house and porches. The 7th Cavalry band, led by Sergeant Hershberger, furnished excellent dance music. About 100 guests were present.

Mrs. O. J. Charles was hostess at bridge last Thursday morning. Mrs. F. P. Lahm entertained a number of the children one afternoon last week to meet Kelsey Martin, who with her mother, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Andrews. Saturday of last week Capt. and Mrs. P. M. Shaffer gave a dinner for Dr. and Mrs. Waters and Jack and Capt. and Mrs. Boice and Winchell and Charles. A few days later Dr. Waters left to make the Southern Island trip. Mrs. T. Campbell and Mrs. H. S. Clarkson returned on the Warren Saturday after making the Southern Island trip.

Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Stodter had dinner Tuesday for Capt.

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and Mrs. G. F. Hamilton, Q.M.C., of Manila, who left shortly after for their new station at Ludlow Barracks. Their other guests were Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Crain, Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Williams and Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Smith, of Camp Stotsenburg, who are here for the polo tournament. Lieut. V. Meyer, 2d Field Art., moved into hall No. 54 last week.

Lieut. and Mrs. P. P. Lahm were hosts at dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Brown, from Camp Stotsenburg, Capt. and Mrs. T. W. Hollyday, Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Andrews, Mrs. C. F. Martin and Lieutenant Dawley. Mrs. Martin and Kelsey and Mrs. Smith and Susan returned Sunday to Camp Stotsenburg.

### TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., July 23, 1914.

Mrs. Grierson had dinner July 9 for Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Wallach and Lieutenant Adair. Mrs. R. E. Cummins arrived July 9 from Coronado and stopped over night with Mrs. Greene, en route to Arivaca, to visit her husband, Lieut. R. E. Cummins, on border patrol. Lieutenants Adair and Richmond went to Nogales for the week-end July 10. Mrs. Gresham gave a supper party July 9 for Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Barber, Misses Helen Barber and Elizabeth Woodward. Mrs. Greene and her daughter, Virginia, left for Shelburne, Vt., July 10 to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Morgan. Major and Mrs. Evans gave a reception and dance July 10, to present their son, Cadet Chaillé Evans. The dance was held on the second floor of the new barracks, and supper was served at the quarters of Major and Mrs. Evans.

Capt. and Mrs. Boyd gave a supper party Friday, before the dance, for Mrs. Grierson, the Misses Grierson and Lieutenant Deuel. Mrs. Abbott left for Washington July 11 to visit her parents. Mrs. Barber gave a porch dance Saturday in honor of her house guest, Miss Helen Barber. Capt. and Mrs. Cornell spent July 12 at Garden Canyon, and a large party enjoyed an excursion to the cave. Mrs. Grierson had supper July 12 for Mrs. Evans, Cadet Evans, Lieutenants Conard and Deuel. Mrs. Evans returned to Naco July 13, going down by motor. Cadet Evans had dinner Tuesday for Mrs. Brant, Miss Dodge and Mr. Jack Grierson, other guests coming in later for the dance. A porch supper for sixteen was given July 15 by Mrs. Brant. The party adjourned afterward to the new barrack for dancing.

The Post Card Club met Thursday evening, with Mrs. Grierson and Miss Joy Grierson as hostesses. Six tables were played and Lieutenant Richmond took the prize. Capt. and Mrs. Boyd had dinner July 17 for Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh and Lieut. and Mrs. Smith. Miss Barber is the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. John R. Barber. Mrs. Grierson gave a dinner July 17 for Capt. and Mrs. Weeks, Capt. and Mrs. Walton, Lieutenants Bliss and Richmond. The young people held a picnic porch party and dance July 18 at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Walton. The party was made up of Capt. and Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Brant, Misses Grierson, Dodge, Barber, Joy Grierson and Elizabeth Woodward, Lieutenants Adair, Bliss, Richmond, Deuel, Cadet Evans, Mr. Garrett Phillips. Capt. and Mrs. Wallach had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Weeks, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Grierson and Captain Rutherford.

Mrs. Cushing, from New York, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Brant. Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh gave an auction party Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Dr. and Mrs. McMurdo, Mrs. Luhn and Lieutenant Conard. Mrs. Aplington and Mrs. Luhn, with little Miss Nancy Luhn, left Sunday for Naco, to make a brief visit to their husbands. Captain Rutherford returned to Osborn Sunday after a two days' stay at Huachuca. Capt. G. McD. Weeks, 20th Inf., who has been visiting his brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Huston, left Monday to rejoin his regiment at El Paso.

The tennis tournament has already resulted in establishing Miss Joy Grierson as champion of the ladies' singles. Mrs. Grierson gave a tea and musicale Tuesday, nearly all of the ladies in the garrison being present. Mrs. Barber sang delightfully and the hostess gave several piano numbers. Mrs. Fleming presided over the tea table and Miss Dodge and the Misses Grierson assisted in serving.

Major and Mrs. Evans gave a dancing party Tuesday evening to celebrate their son's birthday. Their guests were Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Walton, the Misses Barber, the Misses Grierson and Dodge, Lieutenants Adair,



Bliss and Richmond and Mr. Jack Grierson. Capt. and Mrs. Huston and Mrs. Brant went to Douglas Tuesday as guests of Colonel Macomb for the dance at the Country Club, returning Wednesday morning. Mrs. Barber, the Misses Barber and Miss Elizabeth Woodward spent Wednesday in Biabe, making the trip by auto. Major and Mrs. Marrow and child have been guests of Major and Mrs. Byram before going into the quarters recently vacated by Major O'Connor. Col. D. H. Boughton, attached to 10th Cav., is a guest of Col. and Mrs. Gresham. A concert program was given in his honor Wednesday evening by the regimental band. Captain Babcock, who with his troop has been at Yuma, has been granted a month's leave, which he is spending with his family in San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. McCormack and son, Willard, left for Burlington, Vt., last week. Captain McCormack having taken a month's leave. They will visit Mrs. McCormack's father, Colonel Foote, near Burlington. Lieutenant Addis has gone East on leave before going to Leavenworth. Captain Pritchard is on leave at this post.

Troops E and M came in from target practice last Saturday, and Troops G and H have gone out to the range for their practice. Troop K is still on duty at the target range. Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis are settled in quarters No. 7. Lieut. and Mrs. Abbey are located in the house vacated by Mrs. O'Donnell. Mrs. Abbey having arrived Monday from Douglas with Lieutenant Abbey. Mrs. Wheeler, guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Walton, left Wednesday for her home in San Francisco. Mrs. Grierson entertained Lieutenants Terrell and Conard at supper Sunday.

#### PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Williams, Maine, July 25, 1914.

Col. A. E. Bradley, here Thursday for the annual medical inspection, was the guest of Major and Mrs. J. R. Church. Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey, accompanied by Major R. S. Abernethy, C.A.C., arrived July 10 to inspect coast defenses. Mrs. Bailey and daughters, who have been visiting in Portland for ten days, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. S. G. Shartle.

Mrs. Hartman L. Butler and small son have returned from a visit in New York. Mrs. George T. Bartlett gave a reception July 10 in honor of Mrs. Hugh L. Scott and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey. The band played during the reception, which was largely attended. Refreshments were served by Mrs. E. M. Blake and Mrs. R. K. Cravens. Mrs. Bartlett was assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. Gage.

Major R. S. Abernethy was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cravens for lunch Wednesday. On Thursday Col. and Mrs. Blake gave a buffet luncheon for Gen. and Mrs. Bailey and for Col. and Mrs. Bartlett, Major and Mrs. Church, Major Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. Cravens, Capt. and Mrs. Zollars, Capt. and Mrs. Shartle, Capt. and Mrs. Bowen, Capt. and Mrs. Morrow, 27th Inf., and the Misses Bailey. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Shartle had dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Bailey, Col. and Mrs. Bartlett, Col. and Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Sprague, Major Abernethy and Mr. Chapman. On Friday Mrs. Franklin Babcock had three tables of bridge for Mrs. Bailey.

Gen. and Mrs. Bailey, Major Abernethy and Capt. and Mrs. Shartle dined with Col. and Mrs. Bartlett on Friday. The same evening the Misses Blake gave a porch dance in honor of the Misses Bailey and for Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Hyde, Miss Robinson and Lieutenant Baird and Messrs. McLoughlin, Upton, Snow, Maxie, Cunningham, Smith, Robinson and Burrows.

A delightful hop was given July 18 in honor of the Misses Bailey and for Col. and Mrs. Bartlett, Col. and Mrs. Blake, Major and Mrs. Church, Major Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. Shartle, Capt. and Mrs. Bowen, Capt. and Mrs. Morrow, 27th Inf., Captain Barkley, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong, Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock, Lieutenants Baird and Holland, Capt. and Mrs. Moody, Miss Bevans, Captain Kramer, Lieutenants Seybt and Armstrong. A number of dinners preceded. Major and Mrs. Church entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Morrow, Capt. and Mrs. Bowen, Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock, Judge and Mrs. Ingraham and Mr. and Mrs. Burnham; dining with Capt. and Mrs. Shartle to meet the Misses Bailey were Mr. and Mrs. Berry, Miss Payson, Captain Barkley, Lieutenant Seybt and Mr. Payson.

The Misses Blake had a buffet supper for Miss Scott, daughter of Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong, Miss Bevans, Miss Hyde, Captain Kramer, Lieutenants Baird and Armstrong, Cadet J. B. Bennett, U.S.M.A., and Messrs. Snow, MacLaughlin and Bennett. Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Butler had dinner last week for Major Abernethy and Captain Barkley. Now that the weather is warmer many ladies of the post enjoy swimming at the Casino beach.

Cadet J. B. Bennett and J. W. Rafferty, on furlough from West Point, visited the post last week. Mrs. Paul Hermon was the guest last week of Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong. The Misses Blake attended a large tea given by Mrs. H. L. Morse, at Fort McKinley, Tuesday and were guests at a house party the same evening given by Miss Dorothy Bevans.

Mrs. G. T. Bartlett had luncheon Thursday for Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Reeder and her mother, Mrs. Martin, and Mrs. Ruggles. The party attended the performance of "Naughty Marietta" at the Cape Theater. Gen. and Mrs. Bailey and the Misses Bailey left July 24 to visit relatives in Canada. Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong entertained Lieutenants Rutherford and F. T. Armstrong at dinner Friday and had a concert party for the Misses Blake and Hyde and Lieutenant Baird and Messrs. McLoughlin, Maxie and Rafferty.

Major R. U. Patterson, M.C., on Friday was the guest of Major and Mrs. Church. Col. and Mrs. Blake's dinner guests Friday were Major R. U. Patterson, Capt. H. M. Merriam and Cadet J. W. Rafferty.

The Coast Artillery Militia of Maine, under command of Col. W. T. Patterson and consisting of eleven companies and band, arrived July 16 for annual encampment. Capt. H. M. Merriam, C.A.C., has been in charge of the instruction. Drills, parades and target practice have occupied the ten days. On July 23 Governor Hains and his staff visited the post. A review and "escort of the colors" was held at 4:30 p.m. and he inspected the encampment. Friday an interesting field day was held and on Saturday the men returned home.

Fort McKinley, Maine, July 26, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hickok arrived a week ago from a short leave in Indiana. Miss Ruggles, of Chicago, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles. Mrs. Todd's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Greene, of Philadelphia, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Todd. Miss Hamilton, of New York, has arrived to visit Capt. and Mrs. Moody. The Misses Partridge, of Augusta, Maine, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer. Mrs. Bennett and sister, Mrs. Bradford, of Illinois, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Bennett. Mrs. Martin, of Tennessee, after a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Reeder, left Saturday to visit her other daughter, Mrs. Willford, at Fort Wright, N.Y.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hoag were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer before leaving for station in Panama. In honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Hoag a tea was given by Mrs. James Bevans on Sunday, when the entire garrison called. Miss Bevans assisted in receiving. Mrs. Hoag, sr., after a short visit to her son, Lieutenant Hoag, and to Mrs. Meyer, has left for her home in Brooklyn. On Sunday the bachelors had a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Hoag, Mrs. Hoag, sr., Mrs. Robb, Miss Welch, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Captain Kramer, Lieutenants Rutherford, Seybt, Strong and Armstrong. Chaplain Smith, of Fort Preble, held services here Sunday.

Major and Mrs. Penfield and Mr. Jesse Penfield, who have been spending July on Casco Bay, left for New York last week.

Lieut. Col. A. E. Bradley, department medical inspector, while on the post last week was entertained by Captain Kramer. Mrs. Bartlett's invitation to a tea given for Mrs. Bailey and Mrs. Scott, wives of the distinguished generals, met with a hearty response from the McKinley ladies.

General Bailey, Colonel Bartlett and Major Abernethy visited this post Monday and were guests of Mrs. Todd at luncheon. The inspection, review, parade and drills held for the General proved a drawing feature for the cottagers on the island. The band from Fort Williams added greatly to the occasion.

Mrs. Bennett gave a tea Friday for her house guests, Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Bradford. Vocal selections were rendered



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by the hostess; Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Moody served ices and tea and were assisted by Mrs. French, Mrs. Hickok and Mrs. Landers. All the ladies of the garrison and others were present. Colonel Todd has returned from two weeks of official business in Boston Harbor. Mrs. Ruggles and Edward have returned from a week-end visit to Miss Rideout, at Bath, Maine.

Mrs. Morse had tea Tuesday for the officers and ladies. Mrs. Bennett served the ice and Mrs. Reeder dispensed punch and sandwiches. The tea terminated with a dance. Tuesday evening Miss Bevans had an informal dance for the visiting girls, Misses Welch, Blake and Butterfield, Captain Kramer, Lieutenants Seybt, Strong, Armstrong, Schudt and Rutherford.

Miss Allen's dancing class at Elwell Hall on Monday was a combination lesson and party, being Miss Allen's birthday. Mrs. Ruggles had a box party Friday at Keith's for Miss Ruggles, Miss Welch, Mrs. Hickok, Mrs. Martin, Miss Zollars and Mrs. Reeder. Miss Bevans left Friday for a three weeks' visit to a classmate summering on Lake Champlain. Miss Bevans was week-end guest of the Misses Blake at Fort Williams.

Lieut. and Mrs. French are at home after a delightful wedding trip. Mrs. Landers entertained the Card Club Friday. Prizes were given to Mesdames Morse, Martin and Meyer.

Mrs. Blood motored to Boston with friends last week and will remain on a visit to her parents for ten days. Colonel Hunter is the guest of Mrs. Clarence B. Ross. Lieutenant Schudt has been called to his home in Illinois by the serious illness of his mother. Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles had dinner for Captain Shartle, Lieutenant Holland and Miss Ruggles on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Moody's guests at dinner Saturday were Miss Hamilton, Lieut. and Mrs. French, Lieut. and Mrs. Hickok.

The 154th Company had a successful mine practice on Friday. A jolly crowd of ladies from the post were entertained on the planter Frank during the practice. The 5th Company, from Fort Williams, commanded by Captain Shartle and Lieutenant Holland, are here for three days' small-arms practice.

#### TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, July 13, 1914.

Mrs. Parkinson, of Omaha, Neb., is house guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Ford. Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall for auction bridge Monday. Miss Tichborne, of Mount Vernon, N.Y., arrived Monday for an extended visit with Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge. Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau were auction bridge guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Carriers Monday.

Major Clayton has taken the quarters formerly occupied by Captain MacArthur; Captain MacArthur has taken those of Captain Tebbets, who has taken the quarters of Captain Coleman, who takes the set now occupied by Captain Whitworth, the latter leaving next week with his family for the States. Major Sefton has taken Captain Ingram's quarters, while Captain Ingram has taken those of Captain Merrill, now on leave in the States. Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall for dinner and auction bridge Tuesday.

Lieutenant Kennedy, on leave for over two months, sails for the States about Aug. 1. Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy will spend most of this leave visiting their respective parents at Hinkley, Ill., and Little Rock, Ill. A beach party consisting of Mrs. Byars, of Cuba, and Mesdames Coleman, Whitworth and Cummings, Miss Beuret and Lieutenant Beuret, of Camp Otis, on Tuesday enjoyed the surf bathing at Bella Vista Beach. Mrs. Coleman gave a delightful luncheon Wednesday for Misses Tull and Constable, of Maryland, and Mesdames Cocheu, Ford and Lockett and Misses Gerhardt, Lockett, Tichborne and Parkinson, of Camp Otis.

Fifty-four recruits arrived from the States on Monday for duty with the regiment.

Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth entertained with a moving picture theater party, followed by refreshments at their quarters, Wednesday evening, for Mesdames Cocheu and Tebbets, Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Carriers, Miss Gerhardt and Lieutenant Allderdice. Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Carriers for dinner and auction bridge Thursday.

Mary Louise Harrell on Thursday celebrated her sixth birthday anniversary. Games were played, followed by dainty refreshments. Present: Dorothy and Mandeville Ingram, Lydia and Hazzard Eskridge, Mildred and Betty Gowen, Pegram Whitworth, jr., Fritz Coleman, Alicia Jones, Billy Cummings, Billy Lucius and Bobby Cron, and Mary Louise and Isabel Harrell.

Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz and infant son sailed for the States Friday to spend a leave of two months near Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Captain Humber and Mrs. Parkinson, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ford. Miss Birmingham, a teacher in the Canal Zone schools, who has been making her home with Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, sailed for the States on Friday. She will visit her uncle, Col. H. P. Birmingham, at Fort Slocum, N.Y., before proceeding to her home at St. Paul, Minn.

Mrs. H. G. Ford gave a delightful tea Friday for her house guest, Mrs. Parkinson. Mrs. Eichelberger poured punch, Mrs.

Cron served ice cream, while Misses Gerhardt, Lockett and Beuret served candies, cakes and nuts. A special concert in honor of Mrs. Parkinson was rendered by the 10th Infantry band.

Major Upton, Capt. M. B. Stokes and Captain Whitworth and family sail for the States next week, and Captain MacArthur sails about Aug. 1 on leave. Those from Camp Otis attending the hop at the Tivoli Hotel Saturday evening were Major and Mrs. Gerhardt, Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall, Miss Virginia Gerhardt and Lieutenant Gruber. Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge gave a large reception Sunday evening to meet their house guest, Miss Tichborne. Mrs. Ingram served punch, while Mrs. Tebbets and Mrs. Cummings served the cakes and candies.

#### EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, July 25, 1914.

Dr. A. M. Giffin, M.R.C., and Mrs. Giffin, sister of Captain Bessell, have left Mission, Texas, to spend a short leave in New York. Mrs. Giffin will visit her sister, Mrs. C. H. Holman, at Fairfield, Conn. Captain Hand, R.Q.M., is at Sioux City, Iowa, purchasing mounts for several of our officers who are tired of marching on foot. He is expected back about Aug. 15. Capt. and Mrs. Augustine McIntyre had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. F. L. Wells, 26th Inf., Major F. E. Lacey, jr., Capt. F. S. Bowen, 16th Inf., and Capt. R. J. Macey, at the Galveston Garden Verein, where the party attended the dance.

Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck is giving a series of dinners at his camp headquarters. Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Worrlow were honor guests and later all motored to the Oleander Country Club and were entertained by Major Kobbé; on Sunday the guests were Captain Hunt, Captain Barnes and Lieutenant Boettcher; on Friday Captain Sheldon and Lieutenant Case were present. Other guests during the week were Captains Bowen, Major, Macey, Lieutenants Magruder, Olson, Mackall, Lieut. and Mrs. Jewett, Lieut. and Mrs. Moorman, Lieutenant Pike, Major Lacey, General Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Gunster. Captain Leonori is chief commissary.

Major F. E. Lacey, jr., Mrs. Lacey and Katherine go to Chicago for station after a leave. Gen. and Mrs. Bell had dinner at the Oleander Country Club Saturday for General Davis, Gen. and Mrs. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. P. L. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Kilmourne, 4th Art. Capt. and Mrs. Newell, 22d Inf., and Captain Peyton; the party attended the dance.

Captain Peyton and his brother, Mr. John Peyton, were dinner guests of Captain Furlong, 6th Cav., Sunday. At Oyster this week Lieutenant Lonergan was dinner host in honor of Captain Peyton and Mr. John Peyton and for Captain Morrow, Lieutenants Pike and Griswold, Mrs. Bowman, of New Orleans, and Mrs. Smith, of Galveston. Captain Bowen, 16th Inf., entertained at Roger's Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. J. L. De Witt, Q.M.C., and Captain Sheldon. Others were Capt. and Mrs. Simons, Lieut. and Mrs. Garber, Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, 22d Inf., and Lieutenants Magruder, Bartlett, Arnold, Smith, Hill and Jones.

Mr. Barclay, Mrs. J. S. Barclay, Mrs. S. J. Barclay, Miss Barclay and Miss Elinor Barclay, all of San Antonio, were guests of Lieutenants Hill and Krogstad, 22d Inf., for supper in camp Friday and afterward attended the 11th Infantry dance. All are friends of Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder. Saturday night, after attending the Galvez dance, they paid a visit to Roger's for supper and dancing. Mrs. Magruder, now in San Antonio, will return to Texas City social life about Aug. 1, and leave with her husband for the Philippines Nov. 5. Majors Kobbé and Morrow visited Houston for the week-end, returning with an auto load of corn, pumpkins and cantaloupes for their respective messes—quite a treat here.

A supper and dancing were enjoyed down the island on Friday by Colonel McCarthy, Major Helmick, Major and Mrs. G. D. Moore, Captain Bridges, Captain Malish, Col. and Mrs. Banister, Capt. and Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Brady, Major Winslip, Capt. and Mrs. De Witt and Captain Bowen. Major Lacey, Lieutenant Pike and Captain Sheldon were guests of General Davis Saturday evening at Roger's Farm, where delicious sea food is served and dancing is enjoyed.

Well, the 22d Infantry won the ball game, and twice in succession; 5 to 3 this time. We had the usual team, but were clearly outplayed. Our great rivals did brilliant work and, instead of going up in the air, remained firmly on the ground. However, the 18th still has a comfortable lead in the championship series, where it has defeated every other team and we are banking on it to win the pennant.

Major Kobbé gave a dinner at the Rice Hotel, Houston, Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Newell and Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, 22d Inf., who motored over. In honor of Major Lacey, recently commander of the 2d Battalion, his old command gave a dinner at the Galvez Hotel Thursday. Mrs. Cecil and Mrs. Blackford arranged for the dinner, which was a great success. Those present included Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck, Captains Cecil, Hunt, Andrews, Lieutenants Bartlett, Griswold, Jewett, Boettcher, Rucker and Blackford.

Lieutenant Magruder was the guest of San Antonio friends Friday at Hotel Galvez, Galveston. Lieutenant Lonergan has been detailed to enter the next class at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley. This is a new departure that will be





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welcomed by the Infantry; we should have been represented there years ago, we believe.

Colonel Hasbrouck gave a theater party last night for Captain Leonori, Captain Bowen, Lieutenants Mackall and Olson. Lieutenants Rucker and Boettcher have received from Maine a regular seagoing canoe with real fins and a tail like a bear's. Condemned canvas provided a large sail and trips to the ocean are frequent. There is good fishing hereabouts and large red snapper are abundant. Co. K brought in a boat full this week. Most companies own boats and there is quite a fleet in the roadstead.

During the past four days we have had company tests, under the various battalion commanders. These are now completed. Battalion instruction begins Monday. Division maneuvers are scheduled for the last three days of July and the troops go to Galveston Aug. 5 for the carnival, returning Aug. 8. The heat has been terrific, but a few showers have saved our lives.

### BORDER PATROL NOTES.

Brownsville, Texas, July 20, 1914.

Lieutenant Barlow has joined Mrs. Barlow at Fort Du Pont. The people at the hotel here are divided into two classes—the families of the officers and the refugees from Mexico. Since the resignation of Huerta these people are gradually taking courage and returning. Lieutenant Pepin and Captain Taylor have taken leave, and gone to Fort Morgan to visit their families. Mrs. Smith, wife of Lieut. C. M. Smith, is spending some time with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Schum, at Fort Wadsworth. Lieutenant Smith expects to join her later for a few weeks.

Gen. James Parker was here for a few days on an inspection tour and was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Carleton. Miss Simpson, of San Antonio, is house guest of her cousin, Miss Carleton, daughter of Colonel Carleton.

General Parker had dinner at the hotel Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Carleton, Miss Carleton, Miss Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Reeves, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, Captain Foy, Lieutenant Read, Captain Butler and Lieutenant Wilson. The Cavalry officers entertained the Artillery officers at a smoker the other evening, the ladies also being invited. There was dancing on the lawn. Lieutenant Garcin, C.A.C., has returned to New Orleans to finish his honeymoon, which was interrupted by orders to proceed to the border a week after his marriage. Lieutenant Smith left for Kingsville, Texas, to spend a few days. Mrs. Farrow and daughter have returned to Fort Morgan, and Dr. Farrow has been sent to Mission, Texas, for duty.

The Army people have enjoyed the hospitality of the Elks here, who give a dance in their hall every Friday night. Dancing has also become popular at the hotel since the manager has installed a new player piano. Morgan and Van, professional dancers from New York, are here for a few days and now everybody is "hesitating." Mrs. Schwarzkopf, wife of Dr. Schwarzkopf, 3d Cav., is the latest arrival at the hotel. The ladies have had two inoculation parties and will take the last treatment for typhoid next week. The water here is very bad, making it necessary to take every precaution. The Cavalry officers have some very exciting polo games every Tuesday afternoon, during which the ladies enjoy tea on the lawn. Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler and their sister, Miss Seeley, have moved inside the post. The state of Texas prohibiting card playing in any form, the ladies are deprived of their most popular form of amusement, namely, bridge.

Fourth of July was field day for the combined forces of Field and Coast Artillery and Cavalry from early morning until after retreat. The soldiers beat the Brownsville baseball team, and the citizens were very generous, the soldier boys winning everything from a meal ticket to a gold watch or a keg of beer. The 128th Co., C.A.C., did remarkably well, carrying off most of the prizes.

The last company of Coast Artillery has returned from the range, where they had target practice. Between firing the men were kept busy running snakes, scorpions and tarantulas out of their tents. Not being satisfied with several dogs and cats, a coon, a pig and a goat, the soldiers have now added a monkey to their collection of pets.

### NOTES FROM FORT WINGATE.

Fort Wingate, N.M., July 20, 1914.

While the rest of the country has been sweltering in the heat, we at Fort Wingate have been enjoying the luxury of sweaters by day and fires at night.

The family of Major S. H. Elliott, 12th Cav., has arrived, and forms a delightful addition to the garrison. Capt. G. H. Estes, 20th Inf., is the third officer of this garrison who has been assigned duty at the Military Academy. Lieuts. C. P. Hall, 20th Inf., and W. H. Garrison, Jr., 12th Cav., having previously been detailed for duty there.

Lieut. C. P. Hall, 20th Inf., has rejoined after a two months' leave, spent in visiting his home and the East. Capt. D. H. Gienty, 12th Cav., sick in quarters for the past week, is out again.

The athletic events, postponed from the July 4 field day, were completed for Saturday. The final standing of organizations being: 1st, Co. B; 2d, Co. F; 3d, Co. G, 20th Inf.

Gen. Jose Ynez Salazar and Col. Rodrigo Quevedo, of the Mexican camp, were transferred to the post guard house this week, pending an investigation into their alleged complicity

in a plot to obtain their release, with a view to heading a counter revolution in Northern Mexico.

On the 13th a stranger wandered into the post with a sorry-looking horse, which he claimed was some runner. The Cavalry and their doughboy friends promptly accepted the opportunity to make a little money. The stranger left the same evening, with some \$200, which had previously belonged to the Army, having beaten Lieutenant Garrison's horse by a few lengths in a half-mile dash. The weekly dance on the 15th was a great success. Lively music was furnished by the orchestra from the refugee camp.

About 7 a.m. on July 15, Pvt. Joseph Dubis, Co. C, 20th Inf., committed suicide, by shooting himself in the head with his rifle. He was buried in the post cemetery. During a thunder storm July 18, lightning struck a tree in the yard of Capt. G. H. Estes, 20th Inf., killing a burro belonging to Frances Estes, which had sought shelter there.

The baseball team from Gibson, N.M., accompanied by their brass band and a host of rooters, visited the post July 19, and were taken into camp by the Army team with a score of 8 to 0. The Mexican camp band alternated with the Gibson band in making things lively during the afternoon.

### GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, July 19, 1914.

Judge and Mrs. John C. Walker had a week-end house party for Mrs. John F. Chenoweth, wife of Chaplain Chenoweth, 4th Inf., U.S.A., and Misses Elizabeth Taliaferro and Elliott Buckley, of Houston, two of the coming season's debutantes. Miss Dorothy Heintzelman attended the Gamma Lambda Sigma Sorority dance on Friday evening, with Miss Jessie Rhea Morris as hostess. Lieut. Harry Gantz, 23d Inf., gave a dance in Houston, at the Rice Hotel, in honor of Miss Ruth Hubby, of Waco, guest of Miss Elliott Buckley.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Rogers, of Houston, have leased the John residence for the summer and have with them their daughters, Mrs. Robert F. Weber, wife of Lieutenant Weber, 7th Inf., and Mrs. Jack Hawkins, wife of Major Hawkins, 19th Inf., and Misses Lila May Rogers and Robert S. Rogers, Jr.

In honor of Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield, who left yesterday for the North, a delightful dinner party was given at Hotel Galvez Friday by Mr. David Lauber for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fowler and Mrs. Aaron Blum. Mrs. Baxter H. Bruce, of New Orleans, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bush, in Liberty, Texas, and will arrive in Galveston later to be the guest of Miss Alice Sweeney at Ashton Villa. Mrs. Elvira Kimble sailed for New York, en route to West Point, to visit her son, Cadet Edwin Kimble.

Mrs. Carl J. Ballinger has returned from Burlington, Kas., where she enjoyed a visit with Lieutenant Ballinger's parents. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kempner had dinner Monday in honor of Mr. Frank G. Pettibone, vice president of the Santa Fe Railroad, and his bride. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Franklin Bell and Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett. Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett gave a dinner party at Hotel Galvez on Saturday for Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Krauthoff, Col. and Mrs. William A. Mann, Col. and Mrs. C. W. Kennedy, Col. and Mrs. William B. Bannister, Major and Mrs. J. M. Phalen, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence E. Frank, Lieut. J. L. Jenkins and Mr. David Lauber.

Mrs. James A. Crocker and Miss Jessie Crocker leave Thursday for Buena Vista Springs, Pa., to spend the summer; thence to Canada. Miss Crocker will join a party in the fall and leave for the Philippines to visit her sister, Mrs. Cox, wife of Lieutenant Cox, U.S.N. Lieut. William R. Schmidt, 27th Inf., gave a dinner at the Oleaner Country Club Saturday in honor of Miss Aubrey Culberson. Miss Erma Schmidt, of Houston, is a guest of Miss Emily Dorsey and Mrs. John B. Maynard.

Lieuts. Harry Gantz, R. C. Richardson, C. B. Moore and Frank D. Lackland, U.S.A., and Lieut. Newton H. White, Jr., U.S.N., enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. H. Kempner, Misses Fannie and Gladys Kempner and Messrs. R. Lee and Stanley A. Kempner at "Camp Seldom In," near the Oleaner Country Club. A number of Galveston friends went over to Texas City on Wednesday to attend the dance given by the officers of the 6th Cavalry in honor of Lieut. Joseph P. Alshire, U.S.A., son of Major Gen. James B. Alshire, Q.M.G., U.S.A., who left for West Point. Col. Charles S. Riché, C.E., U.S.A., is entertaining his sons, Ensign Swift Riché, an honor graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, 1914, and Cadet Weir Riché, of the Military Academy.

### FORT WARD.

Fort Ward, Wash., July 24, 1914.

Miss Edna Katherine Reed, daughter of Mrs. I. W. Reed, of Toledo, Ohio, and Mr. Mott C. Montgomery, of Los Angeles, Cal., were married to-day at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Smith, Chaplain Easterbrook, C.A.C., performing the ceremony. Following the marriage service, the rite of baptism was administered to Allen Jackson Greenough, son of Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Greenough, C.A.C., and to John Ward Smith, son of Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Smith, C.A.C. A canopy of huckleberry vine and ferns was erected in the parlor and an improvised altar was fashioned from Shasta daisies, and masses of the daisies were grouped about the room. Mrs. Walter Smith, twin sister of the bride, was her only attendant and wore an embroidered gown of old rose crepe and carried pink and white roses. The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother-in-law, Lieutenant Smith, wore a handsome three-piece suit of white crepe cloth which was elaborately trimmed with princess lace and her hat was of white felt. She carried a bouquet of bridal roses and lilies of the valley. A wedding breakfast was served at small tables in the dining room which were decorated with low rounds of pink and white sweet pastries. Each guest received a tiny white satin wedding slipper filled with rice, and dainty hand-painted kewpies were used as place-cards. The bride's going away dress was of green crepe de Chine, heavily embroidered in Oriental colors, with hat to match.

Capt. and Mrs. Greenough entertained at dinner on Wednesday in honor of Miss Reed and Mr. Montgomery, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Smith and Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Martin. Miss Reed was guest of honor at a Japanese luncheon given Thursday by Mrs. Charles H. Stearns for Mesdames Mary Powers, Walter Smith, Frederick Martin, Mary Fox Griffiths and E. A. Greenough. Mr. and Mrs. William Redfield had luncheon Tuesday at the Rainier Club, in Seattle, in honor of Miss Reed and Mr. Montgomery.

Mrs. Greenough entertained at bridge last Friday in honor of Miss Reed, and for Mesdames W. N. Redfield, George de Steiguer, Mary Fox Griffith, Charles H. Stearns, Frederick Harley, Fredrick L. Martin, Walter Smith, Mary Powers and Misses Esther and Edith Redfield and Ella Morrison. Prizes were won by Mesdames Powers, Martin and Griffiths, and the guest of honor received a dainty pink satin handkerchief case.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick L. Martin had dinner last night in honor of Miss Reed and Mr. Montgomery, and for Chaplain Easterbrook, Mr. Harvey Tibbals and Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Smith.

### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 25, 1914.

Miss Ann Williams, of St. Paul, week-end guest of Mrs. James A. Lynch, has returned to her home. Miss Field, of Porto Rico, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Aristides Moreno. Mrs. Arthur Johnson gave a Dutch supper for the Bowling Club members. Mrs. Paul A. Wolf entertained eight dinner guests Tuesday. Capt. Charles W. Weeks will arrive Tuesday from Vera Cruz, Mexico, and will spend August here with his family. Mrs. Charles F. Leonard entertained Tuesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Stephens, of Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. Harold B. Fiske and Mrs. Charles W. Weeks assisted. Miss Hughatt, of Grand Rapids, Mich., guest of Major and Mrs. George H. Penrose, returned Monday to her home. The Ladies' Bowling Club entertained Thursday evening in the

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gymnasium. Mrs. Paul A. Wolf entertained Thursday at bridge.

Lieut. Aristides Moreno will arrive Monday from Vera Cruz, en route to Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. James H. McRae and Miss Mildred McRae, of Washington, D.C., wife and daughter of Major McRae, are visiting in Minneapolis as guests of Mrs. McRae's brother, Mr. George L. Stough, and Mrs. Stough.

### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 21, 1914.

Ensign Zimmerman had luncheon on the Joutet Saturday for Mrs. C. W. St. Claire, Misses Mary Wales, Susie Galt and the officers of the Joutet. Mrs. Frank C. Cooke and two little sons, guests of Mrs. Thomas Bain, Stockley Gardens, leave to-morrow with Mrs. Bains, to spend the remainder of the summer at Sweet Chalybeate, Springs, Va. Mrs. D. W. Miller, Mrs. William Rupertus, Mrs. George C. Van Orden, Mrs. Walter E. Noa and little daughter have left for Gettysburg, to be with their husbands in camp there. Miss Margaret Grandy has been the guest of Mrs. Donald Hunter at the Sherwood Inn, Old Point. Mrs. William Truxton and Miss Cornelius Truxton left to-day to spend the rest of the heated term at Stoney Man's Camp, Va. Miss Susie Galt is spending part of the summer with Miss Mary Wales, Colonial avenue, before joining Pay Dir. and Mrs. W. W. Galt at their country home, Charlotte Courthouse, Va.

Ensign Zimmerman had dinner on the Joutet, Wednesday, for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank H. Brumby, Misses Susie Galt, Rosalie Martin, Dorothy Robertson, Ensign Glenn A. Smith, Carroll B. Byrne, H. S. Burdick, Dessez and Doyle. Ensign Jennifer Garnett is visiting in Mathews county, Va. Miss Clara Acre, of Gloucester county, Va., is the guest of Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, Portsmouth.

Mrs. W. W. Old is spending the summer at Shawsville, Va. Comdr. Herman Stickney has arrived from Vera Cruz, Mexico, to be with his wife, who is suffering with typhoid



fever at the home of her mother, Mrs. Aaron Milhado, Butte street, Norfolk. Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss and Miss Carrie Greene have arrived home from Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., where they have been spending a month with Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan. Mrs. Paulding Murdock and little daughter are now at Berryville, Va., for the remainder of the summer. Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore had a beach party at Virginia Beach Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Paul A. Capron, Lieut. and Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward, Misses Mae Thacker, Dorothy Frame, Messrs. Harry Goodrich, Pemberton Frame, Capt. E. A. Green, Lieutenant Manning and Ensign H. S. Burdick; after a delightful swim, supper was served on the beach. Lieutenant Manning had a dinner at the Casino, Virginia Beach, Saturday for Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore, Miss Dorothy Frame and Mr. Harry Goodrich; later they attended the hop at the Casino. Lieut. R. P. Pierce had dinner at the Casino Saturday for Misses Margaret Howard, Mary Stokes and Mr. Alexander Bell.

Comdr. Charles S. Stanworth and Mrs. Stanworth are entertaining a party on their yacht, the Eclipse, for a week's cruise up Rappahannock River. Ensigns C. H. Wright and R. J. Pennoyer, U.S.S. New Hampshire, spent the week-end in Annapolis; Ensign Mathews, U.S.S. New Hampshire, has left for Florence, S.C., where he will be married to-morrow. Mr. Frank Pierce, of Washington, guest of his brother, Lieut. E. P. Pierce, has returned home. Ensign and Mrs. Frank E. P. Ueberroth have returned to Norfolk and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford I. Millard, Westover avenue. Capt. E. A. Green leaves to-day for Guantanamo.

## THE NAVY

(Continued from page 1526.)

Namee. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At Lobos Island, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. Sailed July 27 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At Lobos Island, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward W. Eberle. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Enochs. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Otto C. Dowling. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

## NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Capt. William F. Fullam, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). (Flagship of Captain Fullam.) Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At Gravesend, England.

IDAHO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 16(b). Comdr. John F. Hines. At Villefranche, France.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At Gravesend, England.

## PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Newton A. McCully. At Mazatlan, Mexico.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Waldo Evans. On the West coast of Mexico.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. On the West Coast of Mexico.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West Coast of Mexico.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West Coast of Mexico.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Philip Andrews. On the West Coast of Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. On the West Coast of Mexico.

RALIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West Coast of Mexico.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. William W. Gilmer. Sailed July 23 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, H.T.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Josiah H. McKean. Sailed July 23 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, H.T.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. On the West coast of Mexico.

## Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At Mazatlan, Mexico.

## First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. On the West Coast of Mexico.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles L. Best. On the West Coast of Mexico.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Edwin Guthrie. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. John E. Pond. On the West Coast of Mexico.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. James L. Kauffman. On the West Coast of Mexico.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. On the West Coast of Mexico.

PREFLE (destroyer). Lieut. Jacob H. Klein. On the West Coast of Mexico.

## First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. Sailed July 26 from the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for Honolulu, H.T.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. Sailed July 23 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, H.T.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. Sailed July 23 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, H.T.

F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

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H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

H-2 (submarine). Ensign Howard H. J. Benson. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William R. Munroe. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

## PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. John S. McCain. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Trant. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

The Charleston is the receiving ship at Puget Sound.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

## ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Chefoo, China.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Chefoo, China.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Chefoo, China.

## Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. George E. Brandt. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William O. Cole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

## Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.

PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Chefoo, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Canton, China.

## Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Benjamin V. McCandlish. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. George H. Emmer-son. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Harry H. Fergus. At Olongapo, P.I.

## Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Paul J. Peyton. At Chefoo, China.

## First Division.

Lieut. Ernest Durr, Commander.

DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Olongapo, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Cleveland McCauley. At Chefoo, China.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. Sailed July 27 from Chefoo, China, for Shanghai, China.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Chefoo, China.

DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Chefoo, China.

## First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Gerard Bradford, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). At Manila, P.I.

B-2 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.

B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign James R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.



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A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Riheldaffer. At Manila, P.I.  
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.  
Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keene, master. Sailed July 22 from Manila, P.I., for Chefoo, China.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. Sailed July 27 from Chefoo, China, for Cavite, P.I.  
RAINBOW, transport, 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frederick J. Horne. Sailed July 16 from Manila, P.I., for Honolulu, H.T.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

**VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.**  
AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Lieut. William H. Allen. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. On cruise to Alaska. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ISLA DE LUZON (gunboat), 10(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. Sailed July 11 from New York for Chicago, Ill. Address there. Last reported July 21 as sailing from Montreal for Chicago.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Comdr. Samuel S. Robinson. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Falconer, retired. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. George W. Logan. Sailed July 26 from Gibraltar for Villefrance, France. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

NANSEAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pradeaux, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). At Newport News, Va. Address there.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. Sailed July 23 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Comdr. Stephen V. Graham. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed July 27 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.  
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

## MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. The Newport left New York June 10 on her annual cruise and her itinerary is as follows: Reach Gibraltar July 31 and leave Aug. 7; reach Puntal, Aug. 2 and leave Aug. 18; reach Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 7 and leave Sept. 14; reach New London Sept. 19 and leave Sept. 25; reach Glen Cove Sept. 26 and leave Oct. 5, arriving back at the Recreation Pier, East Twenty-fourth street, the same day.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Gloucester, Mass.

## TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVJO. Chief Bsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Bsn. Thomas Macklin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PEORIA. Bsn. Gregory Cullen. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

POTOMAC. Bsn. Lewis H. Cutting. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Bsn. Walter J. Wortman. Sailed July 17 from Charleston, S.C., for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER. At the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I. Capt. Roger Welles.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CUMBERLAND (station ship). At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service." The St. Louis is at the Mare Island Yard for repairs.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

TENNESSEE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Tennessee" under "Special Service."

## FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Lewis B. Porterfield, commanding. Cruising in Alaskan waters. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Bsn. James J. O'Brien. Cruising in Long

Island Sound. Address mail in care of Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

## TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.  
Active, Mare Island.  
Alice, Norfolk.  
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.  
Choctaw, Washington.  
Hercules, Norfolk.  
Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal.  
Ivans, Boston.  
Massasoit, Norfolk.  
Modoc, Philadelphia.  
Mohawk, Norfolk.  
Narkeeta, New York.  
Pawnee, New York.  
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.  
Penacook, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Pentucket, New York.  
Pontiac, New York.  
Powhatan, New York.  
Rapido, Cavite.  
Rocket, Norfolk.  
Samoset, Philadelphia.  
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.  
Sioux, Boston.  
Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.  
Standish, Annapolis.  
Tecumseh, Washington.  
Traffic, New York.  
Transfer, New York.  
Triton, Washington.  
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.  
Unadilla, Mare Island.  
Waban, Guantanamo Bay.  
Wahnet, Norfolk.

## VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Baltimore, Charleston, S.C.  
B-1, Norfolk, Va.  
Columbia, Philadelphia.  
Constellation, Norfolk.  
Constitution, Boston.  
General Alava, Cavite.  
Indiana, Philadelphia.  
Iowa, Philadelphia.  
Massachusetts, Philadelphia.  
Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.  
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.  
Oneida, Port Royal, S.C.  
Portsmouth, Norfolk.  
Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.  
Relief, Olongapo.  
Somers, Norfolk.  
Sterling, Charleston, S.C.  
Terror, Philadelphia.  
Bagley, Annapolis.  
Blakey, Newport.  
Barney, Annapolis.  
De Long, Charleston.  
Farragut, Mare Island.  
Goldsborough, Mare Island.

## TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Biddle, Annapolis.  
Blakely, Newport.  
Dahlgren, Charleston.  
Morris, Newport.  
Thornton, Charleston.  
Tingey, Charleston.

## VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J.  
Allen, Providence, R.I.  
Boston, Portland, Ore.  
Concord, Seattle, Wash.  
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.  
Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.  
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Dupont, Fall River, Mass.  
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.  
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.  
Foote, Newbern, N.C.  
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.  
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.  
Granite State, New York city.  
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.  
Huntress, St. Louis.  
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.  
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.  
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.  
Stranger, New Orleans, La.  
Sylvia, Washington, D.C.  
Vixen, Camden, N.J.  
Wasp, New York city.  
Wolverine, Erie, Pa.  
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDANT GEORGE BARNETT.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

### 1st Brigade, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, Commanding.

Artillery Battalion: 1st, 9th, 13th Cos.  
3d Co. (Signal Company).  
1st Regt., Col. James E. Mahoney, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 18th, 19th, 24th Cos.  
2d Regt., Col. John A. Lejeune, 7th, 8th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th Cos.  
3d Regt., Col. Franklin J. Moses, 11th, 12th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d Cos.

4th Regt., in camp at San Diego, Cal., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 32d, 34th, 36th Cos.  
5th Regt., in camp at Guantanamo, Cuba, Col. Charles A. Doyen, 37th, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th Cos.

### Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Col. Randolph Dickens.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace, jr.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Julian P. Willcox.  
M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Moses.  
M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Richard M. Cutts.  
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., N.C.O.  
M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., N.C.O.  
M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 33d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.  
N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal. Capt. Arthur B. Owens.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. H. M. Butler.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Capt. James T. Bootes.  
M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rixey, jr.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Capt. George Van Orden.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theo. E. Backstrom.  
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Major Dion Williams.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. E. H. Conger.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. B. F. Rittenhouse.  
N. Dis. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Edward B. Manwaring.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. W. T. Hoadley.  
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., 1st Lieut. L. A. Clapp.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Capt. H. J. Hirschinger.  
M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Cunningham.

M.C.R. Range, Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews.

### Ship Detachments.

M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. J. C. Fegan.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Louis M. Gulick.  
M. Det., U.S.S. California, 1st Lieut. Hermann T. Vulte.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Harold L. Parsons.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. William M. Small.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Earl C. Long.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, Non-commissioned officer.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, Capt. William C. Harlee.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Georgia, Capt. Harry O. Smith.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Ernest C. Williams.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Macker Babb.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, Capt. Arthur T. Marx.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Charles T. Westcott, jr.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, Capt. Richard B. Creecy.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Russell.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel.  
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert B. Farquharson.  
M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, Capt. Frank F. Roberts.  
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.  
M. Det., U.S.S. North Dakota, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Rainbow, 1st Lieut. Charles S. McReynolds.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, Capt. William W. Low.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Saratoga, Capt. Ellis B. Miller.  
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.  
M. Det., U.S.S. South Dakota, 1st Lieut. Edward M. Reno.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Southery, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Richard P. Williams.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. James C. Breckinridge.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, 1st Lieut. Arthur A. Racicot, jr.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Virginia, Capt. Lee B. Purcell.  
M. Det., U.S.S. West Virginia, Capt. William H. Pritchett.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. John L. Dosey.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Fred D. Kilgore.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.





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**NO ORDINARY SEAMAN.**

According to this tale, as it was told me in Detroit, Mr. Newberry (Truman H.) was some years ago a common seaman in the Reserve. It seems that on the occasion of the annual cruise of this body on the Great Lakes a regular naval officer is sent to take command of the training ship. One day, when Common Seaman Newberry was engaged in the maritime occupation of swabbing down the decks abaft the bridge, a large yacht passed majestically by.

"My man," said the regular naval officer on the bridge to Common Seaman Newberry below, "do you know what yacht that is?"

Newberry saluted. "The Truant, sir," he said respectfully, and resumed his work.

"Who owns her?" asked the officer.

Again Newberry straightened and saluted.

"I do, sir," he said.—*Julian Street, in Collier's.*

The construction of three Chinese cruisers has been ordered, which will be built at Monfalcone, near Trieste, Austria. The cruisers will cost 10,000,000 crowns (\$2,030,000); and it is reported that some of the ma-

chinery will be constructed in Bohemian factories. When the Austrian Creditanstalt, the Eskomptebank, and the Länderbank subscribed a portion of the Chinese loan to the amount of \$1,500,000 (\$7,299,750) in six per cent. bonds, it was agreed that the Chinese government should favor Austrian industries with orders for ships.

The Germans are well known for their thoroughness and strict adherence to regulations. Lately a railroad train in Germany ran off the track at a minor terminal and hurt a number of people, overturned the station house, and set it on fire. The local fire department responded, and were met at the station, as they were about to swarm in, by the stationmaster, who demanded of them the usual platform tickets. "We have none," cried the fire captain.

"You can't enter here without them," replied the stationmaster.

The fire captain for a moment was nonplussed, then cried out, "Then give them to us."

"I can't," replied the stationmaster; "the ticket office has been destroyed."

The fire department (by rule) returned to its quarters—duty done!—*Harper's Monthly.*

Messrs. Wilkinson Giusta and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week of June 16—Cartridge magazine, Louis T. Micke; cartridge belt or carrier, Frank Roe Batchelder; firearm, Marcus L. Castle; automatic firearm with sliding barrel and a back sight car carrying the foresight, Karl Mau; submarine signaling apparatus, Josef Schiessler; broadside firing torpedo tubes, Marley Fotheringham Hay and Ferdinand Guhrer; guide block for torpedoes, William J. Doolan. Week of June 23—Firearm, Charles A. Nelson; fixing means for the sights of firearms, Karl August Brauning; breech closure for guns, Karl August Brauning; tangent sight for guns, Karl Voller; automatic rifle, Charles A. Nelson and Charles W. Lang; shrapnel guide, Richard Machenbach. Issued week of June 30—Bomb shield for battleships, Joseph A. Steinmetz; hollow point bullet, Frank O. Hoagland; cannon, Bernard

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Gallagher; set trigger firearm, Charles Herbert Farnsworth; submarine signal receiving apparatus, Christian Berger. Issued week of July 7—Gun barrel, Thomas C. Johnson; armor piercing projectile, William Herbert Keen. Issued week of July 14—Cartridge shells, Frank O. Hoagland; firearm, Edward E. Redfield; repeating firearm, Carl Gustaf Swebilius and Hans T. R. Hanitz; mooring apparatus for submarine mines, Frédéric Auguste Henri Harlé.

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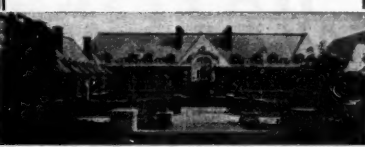


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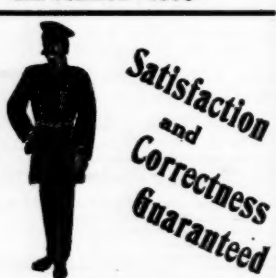
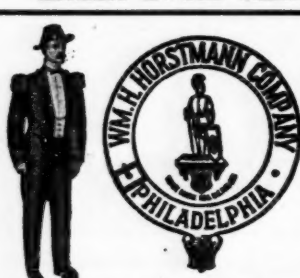


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